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J. G. SPENCER B.A.

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EUTROPIUS

BOOKS I, II



The Palatine Hill seen from the Capitoline.

EUTROPII
BREVIARIUM
HISTORIAE ROMANAE
LIBRI I, II

EDITED FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

WITH

INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

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INTRODUCTION

I. Life of Eutropius.

Very little is known of the life of Eutropius except a few scanty facts which are gathered from his own history, and many incidents are often attributed to him which really relate to other people of the same name. There is no doubt that Eutropius lived during the fourth century after Christ, and wrote in A.D. 378 an epitome of Roman History, which, according to the custom of his time, he dedicated to the reigning Emperor Valens. Both his surname and the place of his birth are unknown, but from certain statements in his history it appears that he held the office of secretary to Constantine the Great. Two of the actions of this emperor had a lasting effect on history. He established Christianity as the State religion of the Roman Empire, and in A.D. 330 removed the seat of government from Rome to Byzantium, which he called Constantinople after himself. Although there is no evidence for the statement, it is possible that the historian was related to this emperor, for the grandfather of Constantine also bore the name of Eutropius. Nothing is known of his life during the next thirty years, until in A.D. 363 we find him accompanying the Emperor Julian on an

expedition against the Parthians. This emperor was the nephew of Constantine, and is commonly called the Apostate, because during his short reign of two years he forsook Christianity and set up heathenism as the religion of his empire. The expedition against the Parthians ended disastrously with the death of Julian, who was succeeded by an officer of the imperial household named Jovian. After a reign of less than a year, this emperor was succeeded by Valentinian, the most successful general of his time. Valentinian, though uneducated, perceived that the government of the Roman world was too heavy a task for one man, so he determined to share the supreme power with his brother Valens, whom he sent to Constantinople, as Emperor of the East, while he kept for himself the Western provinces. Unfortunately Valens, though brave and well-meaning, had little decision of character or knowledge of men. He did not even know Greek, though nearly all his subjects could speak only this language, and it was not long before he came to war with the Goths, who were then pressing upon his empire from the north. After one or two minor engagements, the Romans and Goths met in battle near Hadrianople in A.D. 378. and for the second time in history a Roman emperor perished amid the total ruin of his army.

II. Dedication to Valens.

It was to this emperor that in A.D. 378, just before the fatal battle, Eutropius dedicated his 'breviarium' or epitome of Roman History, in words that cannot be regarded as flattering, in spite of the many laudatory epithets with which it commences. He declares his object in writing the history to be 'that his divine

majesty may rejoice to find he has followed the conduct of illustrious men in governing the empire, before he was acquainted therewith by reading,' and that the work was undertaken at the desire of his majesty. Another writer describes Valens as a 'subrusticum hominem,' and his words as 'horridula et rudia,' while we are also told that he was acquainted neither with the arts of war nor with literature. It was possibly on this account that the style of the book is so simple, that the uneducated mind of the emperor might the more easily be able to grasp it.

III. Extent of writings.

The only work of Eutropius that has come down to us is the epitome of Roman History in ten books, the first two of which are contained in the present volume. The work includes the history of Rome from the foundation of the city, B.C. 753, to the accession of Valens, A.D. 364, a period of more than 1,100 years. Whether he wrote any more ambitious work is not known, but at the end of this history he says: 'The things that remain must be told in a more elevated style, and we do not so much omit, as reserve for higher efforts.' The history has been compiled with considerable care from the best accessible authorities, and is written generally with impartiality in a clear and simple style. He occasionally makes mistakes in his facts as well as in his dates, and is rather inclined to pass over lightly, or omit entirely, all events reflecting dishonour on the Roman name.

IV. Value as a historian.

As a history the independent value of the work is not very great, but it is sometimes useful in supplying an

account of events, which are missing from more ambitious works, or in correcting mistakes in the text of other authors, owing to the imperfect state in which the manuscripts have come down to us. For a long time the work was a favourite elementary school book, not only because it is one of the easiest authors to translate, but also because it presents such a good abridgment of Roman History. Nowhere else can so much be found in so short a compass, and besides a chronicle of events, brief characteristics are usually added to the accounts of leading historical personages.

V. Style of Eutropius.

Although his style differs in some instances from that of the purest models of the Golden Age, yet, considering the very late date at which he lived, when the Latin language had long been on the decline, it is a matter for wonder that he has imitated the style of the Classic Age so well. His language is always simple and clear, and in perfect keeping with the unambitious nature of his work. There are no pretensions to ornament or elaboration in the structure of the sentences, and the facts are plainly stated without an excessive use of epithets.

VI. Translations of Eutropius.

If a translation into a foreign tongue be any test of an author's worth and popularity, Eutropius would hold a high place. His work was several times translated into Greek, indeed as early as A.D. 380 by one Paeanios, whose translation has been preserved almost entire. No doubt the explanation of this honour is, that the majority of the citizens of the Eastern Roman Empire

were Greeks, and did not understand the work when it was written in the Latin language. Another well-known translation into Greek by Capito Lycius has long since perished.

VII. Contents of present volume.

The first two books of the epitome give a concise account of Roman History from the foundation of Rome, B.C. 753, to the end of the first Punic War, B.C. 241, though what is called the history of the kings and early consuls of Rome is to a great extent fabulous. It is certain that, more than three hundred years after the date assigned for the foundation of the city, the public records were, with scarcely an exception, destroyed by the Gauls. The oldest annals were not compiled until more than a century and a half after this date, so that the historians of the early empire had no materials for a trustworthy account of the infancy of the republic. Battles that were never fought and consuls that never existed were invented to gratify the vanity of the people. The war with Brennus and the struggle with Porsena were, in particular, grossly misrepresented; the people who are said to have founded the civil and religious institutions of Rome, both Romulus and Numa, are little more than mere mythological personages, and only when we come nearer to authentic history are the details less difficult to believe.

VIII. History of early Rome.

The early history of Rome is more poetical than anything else in Latin literature. The loves of the Vestal and the God of War, the cradle laid among the reeds of the Tiber, the tale of the she-wolf, the

life of the twins as robbers in the shepherd's cabin, the murder of the younger brother, the rape of the Sabines, the death of Tarpeia, the fall of Tullus Hostilius, the women rushing between their fathers and husbands, the fight of the three Romans and the three Albans, the pretended madness of Brutus, the wrongs of Lucretia, the brave deeds of Horatius, the defence of Cremera, the touching story of Coriolanus, the still more touching tale of Virginia, the combat between Valerius Corvus and the gigantic Gaul, are among the instances that suggest themselves in early Roman History, as confirming this statement. There is no doubt that the most important facts have some foundation of truth, but no reliance is to be placed upon the details. The favourite account of the foundation of Rome is more suited to romance than to the sober air of history. It is probable that all these national legends are fragments of the earlier poetry of Italy, which was swept away by the Greek invasion. After the war with Pyrrhus the Latin poetry began to change its character, while the literature that has come down to us is all later than the end of the first Punic War, and the oldest part of it is entirely founded on Greek models.

IX. Rapid growth of Rome.

Whatever the truth about their early history, there is no doubt that the Romans, who were at first scarcely a match for the Volscians, became more than a match for Carthage and Macedon. Never were the fortunes of Rome at such a low ebb as in B.C. 390. Returning after the departure of the Gauls to the heap of ruins that was once their city, the people demanded that they should all remove to Veii and abandon Rome. They were

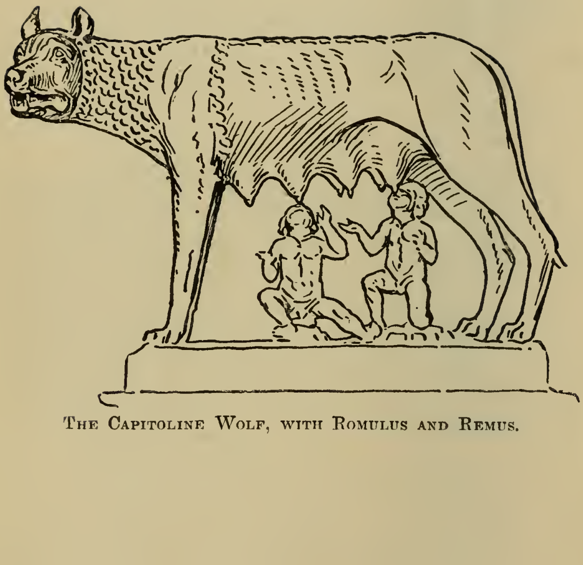
persuaded by Camillus to remain and rebuild their city, but nearly all the subject races deserted them, and their territory was reduced to its original limits. Their salvation came in the extension of the privileges of citizenship to the plebeians, and in a short time they became stronger than ever owing to the union of the two classes at home. Their conquest of the Samnites and the Latins made them virtually masters of Italy, and after crushing the Etruscans and Gauls in the north, they were once more called to the south to defend themselves against Pyrrhus. With the final defeat of this formidable opponent in B.C. 274, Rome became one of the first powers of the world, and an alliance with her was sought by other nations. This respite, however, was of short duration, for in B.C. 264 began the long and fierce struggle with Carthage, the ruler of the western waters of the Mediterranean. For twenty-three years the encounter lasted, until in B.C. 241 the power of Carthage was so crippled by their defeat at sea off the west coast of Sicily, that they arranged a peace on the best terms they could, and returned home to recruit their forces, determined to renew the war at the earliest favourable opportunity. Rome was now at peace for the first time since the days of Numa, and at this point the second book of the history of Eutropius comes to a close.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

B.C. 753. Foundation of Rome.
753-509. Rome under the Seven Kings.
509. Expulsion of King, whose place is filled by two Consuls.
508. The Etruscans nearly capture Rome.
501. Institution of the Dictatorship.
494. Appointment of two Tribunes of the Plebs.
490. War with the Volscians.
478. War with Veii.
451. Decemvirate appointed.
396. Capture of Veii by Camillus.
390. Battle at the Allia. Rome captured by the Gauls.
388–365. Military Tribunes instead of Consuls.
340. Great Latin War.
338. Complete Conquest of Latium.
336. Foundation of Alexandria.
321. Samnite War. Disaster at Caudine Forks.
291. End of Samnite War.
281. War with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.
274. Final defeat of Pyrrhus.
273. Egypt forms an alliance with Rome.
265. Conquest of Italy completed.
265–241. First Punic War.
260. Defeat of Carthaginians by Duilius at sea.
255. Regulus defeated by the Carthaginians and Lacedaemonians.
241. Defeat of Carthaginians at sea near Lilybaeum.

DOMINO VALENTI MAXIMO
PERPETUO AUGUSTO

Res Romanas ex voluntate mansuetudinis tuae ab urbe condita ad nostram memoriam, quae in negotiis vel bellicis vel civilibus eminebant, per ordinem temporum brevi narratione collegi strictim, additis etiam iis, quae in principum vita egregia exstiterunt, ut tranquillitatis tuae possit mens divina laetari, prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio secutam, quam cognosceret lectione.



The Capitoline Wolf, with Romulus and Remus.

EUTROPII

BREVIARIUM

HISTORIAE ROMANAE

LIBER PRIMUS

The Seven Kings of Rome.

I

Foundation of Rome, B. C. 753.

Romanum imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere minus, neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana potest memoria recordari, a Romulo exordium habet, qui Reae Silviae, Vestalis virginis, filius et, quantum putatus est, Martis cum Remo fratre uno partu editus est. Is cum inter pastores latrocinaretur, octodecim annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, undecimo Kalendas Maii, Olympiadis sextae anno tertio, post Troiae excidium, ut, qui plurimum minimumque, tradunt, trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

II

Romulus, B. C. 753.

Condita civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, haec fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit, centum ex senioribus legit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos senatores



A Vestal Virgin.

nominavit propter senectutem. Tum, cum uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbis Romae nationes,

atque earum virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum iniuriam, Caeninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes. Haec omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et cum orta subito tempestate non comparuisset, anno regni trigesimo septimo ad deos transisse creditus est et consecratus. Deinde Romae per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt et his regnantibus annus unus completus est.

III

Numa Pompilius, B. C. 714.

Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus civitati, quam Romulus, profuit. Nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine proeliorum iam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur, et annum descripsit in decem menses, prius sine aliqua computatione confusum, et infinita Romae sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

IV

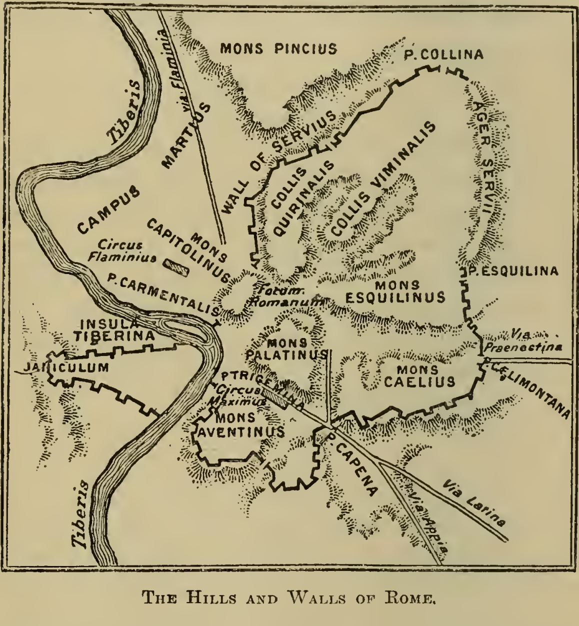
Tullus Hostilius, B. C. 671.

Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Roma duodecimo miliario sunt, Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto miliario absunt ab urbe Roma, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit, urbem ampliavit adiecto Coelio monte. Cum triginta duobus annis regnasset. fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.

V

Ancus Marcius, B. C. 639.

Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit, Aventinum montem civitati adiecit et Ianiculum;



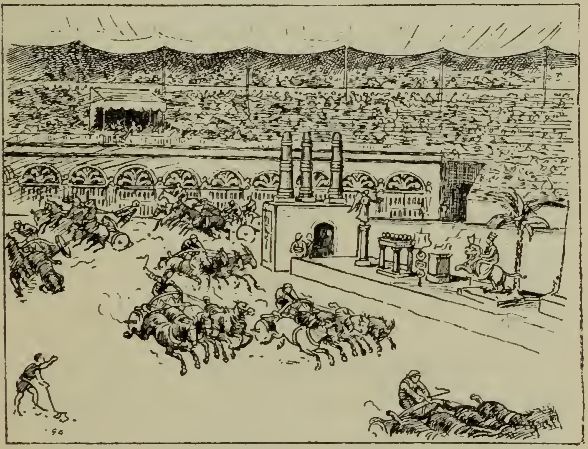
THE HILLS AND WALLS OF ROME.

apud ostium Tiberis civitatem supra mare sexto decimo miliario ab urbe Roma condidit. Vigesimo quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

VI

Tarquinius Priscus, B. C. 614.

Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit, circum Romae aedificavit, ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad nostram



CHARIOT RACE IN A ROMAN CIRCUS.

memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos et non parum agrorum, sublatum iisdem, urbis Romae territorio adiunxit, primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas, Capitolium inchoavit. Trigesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis eius, cui ipse successerat.

VII

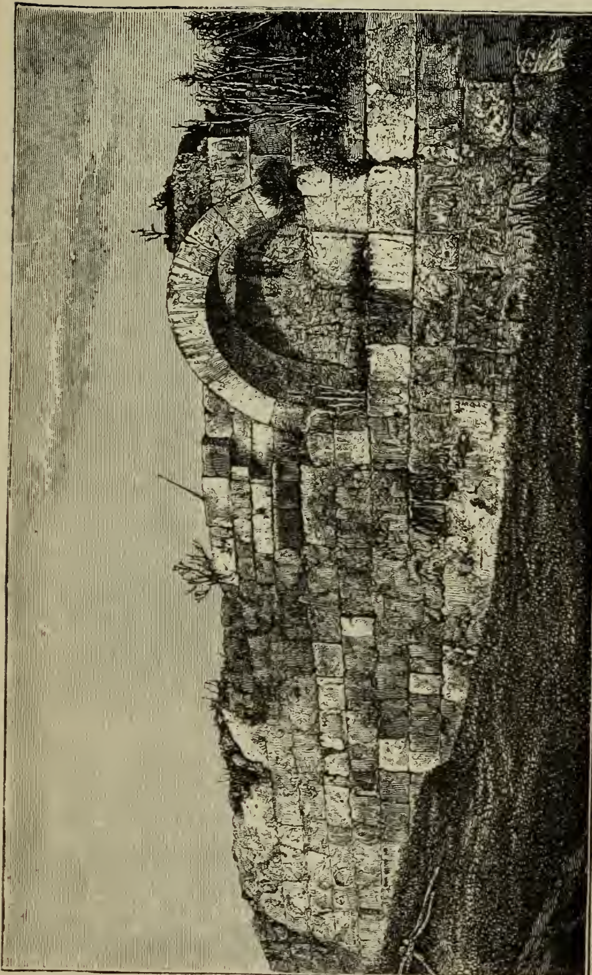
Servius Tullius, B. C. 577.

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina, captiva tamen et ancilla. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit, montes tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi adiunxit, fossas circa murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum incognitus erat. Sub eo Roma omnibus in censum delatis habuit capitum octoginta tria milia civium Romanorum cum iis, qui in agris erant. Occisus est quadragesimo quinto imperii anno scelere generi sui Tarquinii, filii eius regis, cui ipse successerat, et filiae, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

VIII

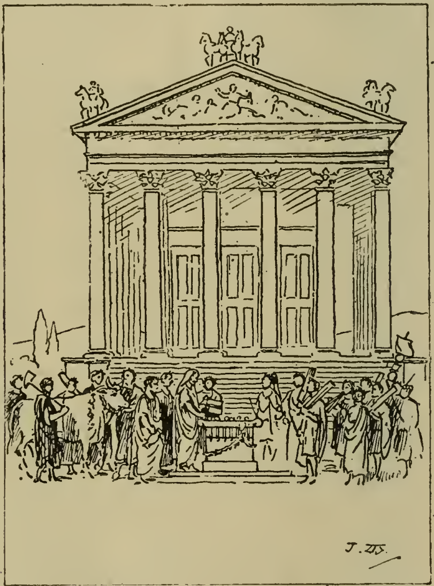
Tarquinius Superbus, B. C. 533.

Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos, quae gens ad Campaniam euntibus non longe ab urbe est, vicit, Gabios civitatem et Suessam Pometiam subegit, cum Tuscis pacem fecit, et templum Iovi in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo decimo miliario ab urbe positam civitatem, imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius eius, et ipse Tarquinius, iunior, nobilissimam feminam Lucretiam, eandemque pudicissimam, Collatini uxorem, stuprasset, eaque de iniuria marito et patri et amicis questa



Remains of Servian Wall on the Aventine.

fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit. Propter quam caussam Brutus, parens et ipse Tarquinii, populum concitavit et Tarquinio ademit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit; veniensque ad urbem rex portis clausis exclusus est. cumque im-



A Sacrifice before the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitol.

perasset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit. Ita Romae regnatum est per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus, cum adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum decimum miliarium possideret.

Establishment of the Republic.

IX

Two consuls appointed, B. C. 509.

Hinc consules coepere pro uno rege duo hac causa creari, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum habens potestatem similem coerceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius, quam annuum haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post annum scirent futuros esse privatos. Fuerunt igitur anno primo expulsis regibus consules L. Iunius Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiae. Sed Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata est dignitas. Placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo accepto omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit et loco ipsius factus est Valerius Publicola consul.

X

First attempt to restore the Tarquins.

Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romae rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, et collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit. In prima pugna Brutus consul et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, in vicem se occiderunt, Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanae matronae, defensorem pudicitiae suae, quasi com-

munem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium Tricipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiae patrem, quo morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit, cum Tarquinius Collatinus urbe cessisset propter nomen, Brutus proelio perisset, Sp. Lucretius morbo mortuus esset.



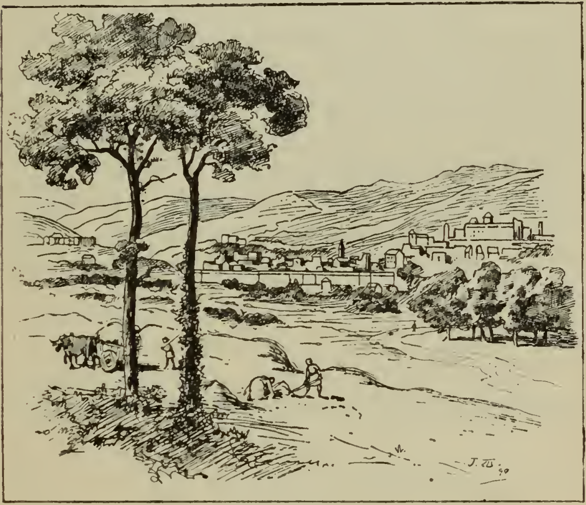
Consul between Fasces.

XI

Second attempt, B. C. 508.

Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsena, Tusciae rege, et Romam paene cepit. Verum tunc quoque victus est. Tertio anno post reges exactos Tarquinius, cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Por-

sena, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, auxilium praestaret, Tusculum se contulit, quae civitas non longe ab urbe est, atque ibi per quatuordecim annos privatus cum uxore consenuit. Quarto anno post reges exactos, cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt, et de his est triumphatum. Quinto



Tusculum.

anno Valerius ille, Bruti collega et quater consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut collatis a populo nummis sumptum habuerit sepulturae. Quem matronae, sicut Brutum, annum luxerunt.

XII

Origin of the dictatorship, B. C. 501.

Nono anno post reges exactos, cum gener Tarquinii ad iniuriam soceri vindicandam ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romae dignitas est creata, quae dictatura appellatur, maior quam consulatus. Eodem anno etiam magister equitum factus est, qui dictatori obsequeretur. Neque quidquam similius potest dici, quam dictatura antiqua huic imperii potestati, quam nunc tranquillitas vestra habet, maxime cum Augustus quoque Octavianus, de quo postea dicemus, et ante eum Gaius Caesar sub dictaturae nomine atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romae primus fuit Larcius, magister equitum primus Sp. Cassius.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS.

XIII

Institution of the Tribunes of the Plebs, B. C. 494.

Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos seditionem populus Romae fecit, tamquam a senatu atque consulibus premeretur. Tum et ipse sibi tribunos plebis, quasi proprios iudices et defensores, creavit, per quos contra senatum et consules tutus esse posset.

XIV

War with the Volsci, B. C. 492.

Sequenti anno Volsci bellum reparaverunt, et victi acie etiam Coriolos civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdiderunt.

XV

Coriolanus and the Volsci, B. C. 483.

Octavo decimo anno post reges eiectos expulsus ex urbe Q. Marcius, dux Romanorum, qui Coriolos ceperat, Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus, et auxilia contra Romanos accepit, Romanosque saepe vicit. Usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volumnia ex urbe venissent, quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus removit exercitum. Atque hic secundus post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

War with the Veientines.

XVI

Destruction of the Fabian gens, B. C. 477.

Caesone Fabio et Tito Virginio coss. trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum.

Itaque profecti, omnes nobiles et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in proelio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam.



Roman Ploughing.

War with the Aequi.

XVII

Cincinnatus dictator, B.C. 457.

Post haec census in urbe habitus est et inventa sunt civium capita centum novemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim. Sequenti anno, cum in Algido monte, ab urbe duodecimo ferme miliario, Romanus obsideretur exercitus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus dictator est factus, qui agrum quattuor iugerum possidens manibus suis colebat. Is cum in opere et arans esset inventus, sudore deterso togam praetextam accepit et caesis hostibus liberavit exercitum.

XVIII

The decemvirate, B.C. 451–449.

Anno trecentesimo et altero ab urbe condita imperium consulare cessavit et pro duobus consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, decemviri nominati. Sed cum primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus ex iis, Appius Claudius, Virginii cuiusdam, qui honestis iam stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algido militabat, filiam virginem corrumpere voluit, quam pater occidit, ne stuprum a decemviro sustineret, et regressus ad milites, movit tumultum. Sublata est decemviris potestas ipsique damnati sunt.



MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE WITH THE TOGA PRAETEXTA.

XIX

War with the Fidenates, B. C. 436.

Anno trecentesimo decimo quinto ab urbe condita Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt. Auxilium his praestabant Veientes et rex Veientium Tolumnius. Quae ambae civitates tam vicinae urbi sunt, ut Fidenae sexto, Veientes octavo decimo miliario absint. Coniunxerunt se his et Volsci. Sed Mamerco Aemilio dictatore et L. Quintio Cincinnato magistro equitum victi etiam regem perdiderunt. Fidenae captae et excisae.

XX

Siege of Veii, B. C. 404 : *capture of Veii*, B. C. 396 : *war with the Gauls*, B. C. 390.

Post viginti deinde annos Veientani rebellaverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie, mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit, antiquissimam Italiae atque ditissimam. Post eam cepit et Faliscos, non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est ei invidia, quasi praedam male divisisset, damnatusque ob eam caussam et expulsus civitate est. Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt, et victos Romanos undecimo miliaro a Roma apud flumen Alliam secuti etiam urbem occuparunt. Neque defendi quidquam, nisi Capitolium, potuit, quod cum diu obsedissent et iam Romani fame labora-

rent, a Camillo, qui in vicina civitate exulabat, Gallis superventum est gravissimeque victi sunt. Postea tamen accepto etiam auro, ne Capitolium obsiderent, recesserunt, sed secutus eos Camillus ita cecidit, ut et aurum, quod iis datum fuerat, et omnia, quae ceperant, militaria signa revocaret. Ita tertio triumphans urbem ingressus est et appellatus secundus Romulus, quasi et ipse patriae conditor.



Gauls

LIBER SECUNDUS

Camillus conquers the Volsci and Aequi.

I

Military tribunes, B.C. 388.

Anno trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ab urbe condita, post captam autem primo, dignitates mutatae sunt, et pro duobus consulibus facti tribuni militares consulari potestate. Hinc iam coepit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo anno Volscorum civitatem, quae per septuaginta annos bellum gesserat, vicit, et Aequorum urbem et Sutrinorum omnibus deletis earundem exercitibus occupavit, et tres simul triumphos egit.

II

Defeat of the Praenestines, B.C. 378.

Titus etiam Quintius Cincinnatus Praenestinos, qui usque ad urbis Romae portas cum bello venerant, persecutus ad flumen Alliam vicit, octo civitates, quae sub ipsis agebant, Romanis adiunxit, ipsam Praenesten aggressus in deditionem accepit. Quae omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

III

Consuls re-established, B. C. 364.

Verum dignitas tribunorum militarium non diu perseveravit. Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri, et quadriennium in urbe ita fluxit, ut potestates ibi maiores non essent. Resumpserunt tamen tribuni militares consulari potestate iterum dignitatem et triennio perseveraverunt. Rursus consules facti.

IV

Death of Camillus, B. C. 363.

L. Genucio et Q. Servilio coss. mortuus est Camillus. Honor ei secundus post Romulum delatus est.

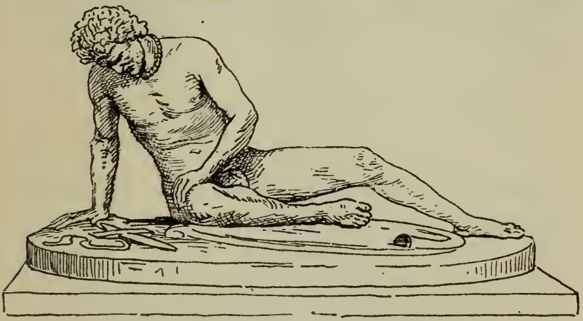
Further wars with the Gauls.

V

Legend of T. Manlius Torquatus.

T. Quintius dictator adversus Gallos, qui ad Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi ab urbe quarto miliario trans Anienem fluvium consederant. Ibi nobilissimus de senatoribus iuvenis T. Manlius provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen progressus occidit, et sublato torque aureo colloque suo imposito in perpetuum Torquati et sibi et posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt, mox per

C. Sulpicium dictatorem etiam victi. Non multo post a C. Marcio Tusci victi sunt. Octo milia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducta.



Dying Gaul, showing the Golden Chain.

VI

Legend of Valerius Corvus.

Census iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui a Romanis subacti erant, milites praestare nollent, ex Romanis tantum tirones lecti sunt, factaeque legiones decem, qui modus sexaginta vel amplius armatorum milia efficiebat. Parvis adhuc Romanis rebus, tanta tamen in re militari virtus erat. Quae cum profectae essent adversus Gallos duce L. Furio, quidam ex Gallis unum ex Romanis, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se M. Valerius tribunus militum obtulit, et cum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox commissa adversus Gallum pugna idem corvus alis

et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit, ne rectum posset adspicere. Ita a tribuno Valerio interfectus non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dedit. Nam postea idem Corvus est dictus. Ac propter hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti consul est factus.

Defeat of the Latins, b.c. 338.

VII

Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque a Romanis exigere coeperunt, ut unus consul ex eorum, alter ex Romanorum populo crearetur. Quod cum esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, et ingenti pugna superati sunt; ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuae consulibus ob meritum victoriae in Rostris positae sunt. Eo anno etiam Alexandria ab Alexandro Macedone condita est.

War with the Samnites, b.c. 343–291.

VIII

History of Q. Fabius, b.c. 323.

Iam Romani potentes esse coeperunt. Bellum enim in centesimo et tricesimo fere miliario apud Samnitas gerebatur, qui medii sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam, et Apuliam. L. Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris ad id bellum profectus est. Qui cum Romam redisset, Q. Fabio Maximo, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, praecepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille occasione reperta

felicissime dimicavit et Samnitas delevit. Ob quam rem a dictatore capitis damnatus, quod se vetante pugnasset, ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est, tanta Papirio seditione commota, ut paene ipse interficeretur.



Samnite Soldier.

IX

Defeat at the Caudine Forks, B.C. 321.

Postea Samnites Romanos T. Veturio et Sp. Postumio coss. apud Furculas Caudinas angustiis locorum conclusos ingenti dedecore vicerunt et sub

iugum miserunt. Pax tamen a senatu et populo soluta est, quae cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea Samnites victi sunt a L. Papirio consule, septem milia eorum sub iugum missa. Papirius de Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius censor Aquam Claudiam induxit et viam Appiam stravit. Samnites reparato bello Q. Fabium Maximum vicerunt tribus milibus hominum occisis. Postea, cum pater ei Fabius Maximus legatus datus fuisset, et Samnitas vicit, et plurima eorum oppida cepit. Deinde P. Cornelius Rufinus, Manius Curius Dentatus, ambo consules, contra Samnitas missi ingentibus proeliis eos confecere. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos novem et quadraginta actum sustulerunt. Neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

X

Destruction of the Gauls and their allies, B. C. 283.

Interiectis aliquot annis iterum se Gallorum copiae contra Romanos Tuscis Samnitibusque iunxerunt, sed cum Romam tenderent, a Cn. Cornelio Dolabella consule deletae sunt.

War with the Tarentines.

XI

Pyrrhus comes to their aid, B. C. 282.

Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui iam in ultima Italia sunt, bellum indictum est, quia legatis Roma-

norum iniuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilium poposcerunt, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat. Is mox ad



Pyrrhus, King of Epirus.

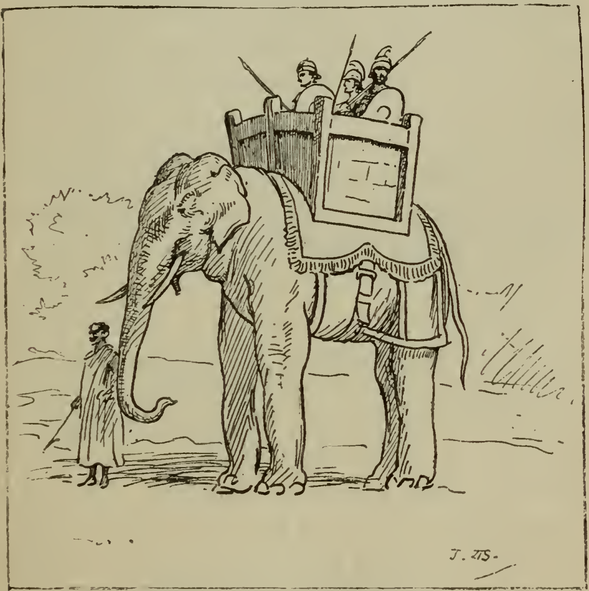
Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Laevinus, qui cum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, iussit eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho, quaecunque a Romanis agerentur. Commissa mox pugna, cum iam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit, quos incognitos Romani expaverunt. Sed nox proelio finem dedit; Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit, Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit eosque summo honore tractavit, occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos iacere vidisset, tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: *se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.*

XII

Defeat of the Romans, B.C. 281: *embassy of Fabricius*, B.C. 280.

Postea Pyrrhus iunctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis Bruttiisque Romam perrexit, omnia ferro ignique vastavit, Campaniam depopulatus est atque ad Praenesten venit miliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi ab eo honorifice suscepti sunt. Captivos sine pretio Romam misit. Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quarta parte regni promissa sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se

transiret, contemptusque a Fabricio est. Quare cum Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem aequis condicionibus peteret, praecipuum virum, Cineam nomine, ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiae, quam iam armis occupaverat, obtineret.



Elephant equipped for Battle.

XIII

Defeat of Pyrrhus, B.C. 279.

Pax displicuit remandatumque Pyrrho a senatu est, eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset,

pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani iusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, infames haberi, quod armati capi potuissent, nec ante eos ad veterem statum reverti, quam si binorum hostium occisorum spolia rettulissent. Ita legatus Pyrrhi reversus est. A quo cum quaereret Pyrrhus, *qualem Romam comperisset*, Cineas dixit, *regum se patriam vidisse; scilicet tales illic fere omnes, qualis unus Pyrrhus apud Epirum et reliquam Graeciam putaretur.* Missi sunt contra Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus, consules. Certamine commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti milia caesa hostium, et ex Romanis tantum quinque milia. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugatus.

XIV

Treachery of his physician, B. C. 278: *Pyrrhus defeated*, B. C. 274: *death of Pyrrhus.*

Interiecto anno contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat quarta parte regni promissa. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens se veneno Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur, quem Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum Pyrrhoque dici, quae contra caput eius medicus spopondisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: *Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Tum rex ad Siciliam profectus est.

Fabricius victis Samnitibus et Lucanis triumphavit. Consules deinde Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversus Pyrrhum missi sunt. Curius contra eum pugnavit, exercitum eius cecidit, ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Ea die caesa hostium viginti tria milia. Curius in consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam a Tarento mox recessit et apud Argos, Graeciae civitatem, occisus est.



A Roman Triumph.

XV

Embassy from Egypt, B. C. 273.

C. Fabio Licino et C. Claudio Canina coss. anno urbis conditae quadringentesimo sexagesimo primo legati Alexandrini, a Ptolemaeo missi, Romam venere et a Romanis amicitiam. quam petierant. obtinuerunt.

XVI

Defeat of the Picentes, B. C. 270.

Quinto Ogulnio, C. Fabio Pictore coss. Picentes bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus consulibus P. Sempronio, Appio Claudio victi sunt; et de his triumphatum est. Conditae a Romanis civitates, Ariminum in Gallia et Beneventum in Samnio.

XVII

Capture of Brundisium, B. C. 267.

M. Atilio Regulo, L. Iulio Libone coss. Sallentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est, captique sunt cum civitate simul Brundisini, et de his triumphatum est.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, B. C. 265–241.

XVIII

Defeat of Hiero and the Carthaginians, B. C. 265.

Anno quadringentesimo octogesimo octavo, cum iam clarum urbis Romae nomen esset, arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut igitur cognosceretur, quae copiae Romanorum essent, census est habitus. Inventa sunt civium capita bis centum et nonaginta duo milia, trecenta et triginta quattuor, quamquam a condita urbe nunquam bella cessassent. Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum Appio Claudio, Q. Fulvio coss. In Sicilia

contra eos pugnatum est et Appius Claudius de Afris et rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.



CARTHAGINIANS.

XIX

Hiero makes peace, B. C. 263.

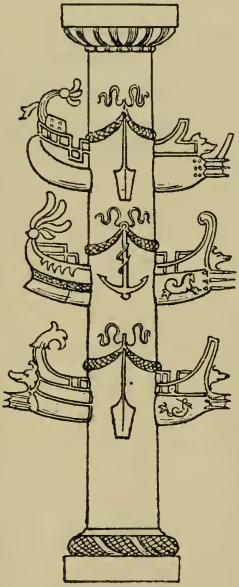
Insequenti anno Valerio Marco et Otacilio coss. in Sicilia a Romanis res magnae gestae sunt. Tauromenitani, Catinenses et praeterea quinqua-

ginta civitates in fidem acceptae sunt. Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem bellum patratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum pacem a Romanis impetravit deditque argenti talenta ducenta. Afri in Sicilia victi sunt et de his secundo Romae triumphatum est.

XX

Naval victory of Duilius, B. C. 260.

Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros agebatur, primum Romani C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina coss. in mari dimicaverunt paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius commisso proelio Carthaginiensium ducem vicit, unam et triginta naves cepit, quattuordecim mersit, septem milia hostium cepit, tria milia occidit. Neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod invicti terra iam etiam mari plurimum possent. C. Aquillio Floro, L. Scipione coss. Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa milia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit.



ROSTRAL COLUMN OF C. DUILIUS.

XXI

War in Africa, B. C. 257 : *defeat and capture of Regulus*, B. C. 255.

L. Manlio Vulsone, M. Atilio Regulo coss. bellum in Africam translatum est. Contra Hamilcarem, Carthaginiensium ducem, in mari pugnatum, victusque est. Nam perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus retro se recepit. Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Sed cum in Africam transissent, primam Clypeam, Africae civitatem, in deditionem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque vastatis Manlius victor Romam rediit, et viginti septem milia captivorum reduxit, Atilius Regulus in Africa remansit. Is contra Afros aciem instruxit. Contra tres Carthaginiensium duces dimicans victor fuit, octodecim milia hostium cecidit, quinque milia cum octodecim elephantis cepit, septuaginta quattuor civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt. Quam cum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis condicionibus dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petierunt. Et duce Xanthippo, qui a Lacedaemoniis missus fuerat, Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultima pernicie. Nam duo milia tantum ex omni Romano exercitu refugerunt, quingenti cum imperatore Regulo capti sunt, triginta milia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas coniectus.

XXII

Destruction of Roman fleet, B. C. 256.

M. Aemilio Paulo, Servio Fulvio Nobiliore coss. ambo Romani consules ad Africam profecti sunt cum trecentarum navium classe. Primum Afros navali certamine superant. Aemilius consul centum et quattuor naves hostium demersit, triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim milia hostium aut occidit aut cepit, militem suum ingenti praeda ditavit. Et subacta Africa tum fuisset, nisi tanta fames fuisset, ut diutius exspectare exercitus non posset. Consules cum victrici classe redeuntes circa Siciliam naufragium passi sunt. Et tanta tempestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quattuor navibus octoginta servari vix potuerint, neque ullo tempore tanta maritima tempestas audita est. Romani tamen statim ducentas naves reparaverunt, neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit.

XXIII

Fleet again wrecked, B. C. 254.

Cn. Servilius Caepio et C. Sempronius Blaesus coss. cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad Africam profecti sunt. Aliquot civitates ceperunt. Praedam ingentem reducentes naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuae calamitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus, ut a maritimis proeliis recederetur et tantum sexaginta naves ad praesidium Italiae salvae essent.

XXIV

Victory of Metellus in Sicily, B. C. 252.

L. Caecilio Metello, C. Furio Pacilo coss. Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum centum triginta elephantis et magnis copiis venientem superavit, viginti milia hostium cecidit, sex et viginti elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit et Romam deduxit ingenti pompa, cum centum triginta elephantorum numerus omnia itinera compleret.

XXV

Heroic conduct of Regulus, B. C. 251.

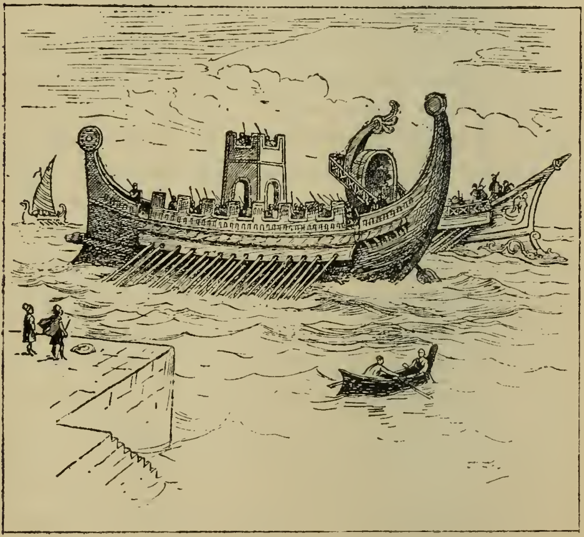
Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque *se ex illa die, qua in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desiisse.* Itaque et uxorem a complexu removit, et senatui suasit ne pax cum Poenis fieret ; *illos enim fractos tot casibus spem nullam habere ; se tanti non esse, ut tot milia captivorum propter unum se (et senem) et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti fuerant, redderentur.* Itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros pacem petentes nullus admisit. Ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua, postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti

civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est.

XXVI

Defeat of Claudius at sea, B.C. 250 : *third fleet wrecked*, B.C. 249.

P. Claudio Pulchro, L. Iunio coss. Claudius contra auspicia pugnavit et a Carthaginiensibus victus est. Nam ex ducentis et viginti navibus cum triginta fugit, nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captae sunt, demersae ceterae. Alius quoque consul classem naufragio amisit, exercitum tamen salvum habuit, quia vicina litora erant.



Roman Galleys.

XXVII

Victory at sea near Lilybaeum, B. C. 243 : *peace with Carthage*, B. C. 241.

C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio Albino coss. anno belli Punici vigesimo tertio Catulo bellum contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum trecentis navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum quadringentas paraverunt. Nunquam in mari tantis copiis pugnatum est. Lutatius Catulus navem aeger ascendit. Vulneratus enim in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybaeum, civitatem Siciliae, pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum. Nam septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captae sunt, centum viginti quinque demersae, triginta duo milia hostium capta, tredecim occisa, infinitum auri argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum redactum. Ex classe Romana duodecim naves demersae. Pugnatum est sexto Idus Martias. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt tributaque est eis pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi sunt. Etiam Carthaginienses petierunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus iussit sine pretio dari eos, qui in publica custodia essent ; qui autem a privatis tenerentur, ut pretio dominis reddito Carthaginem redirent, atque id pretium ex fisco magis quam a Carthaginiensibus solveretur.

XXVIII

War with the Falisci, B. C. 242.

Q. Lutatius, A. Manlius consules creati bellum Faliscis intulerunt, quae civitas Italiae opulenta quondam fuit. Quod ambo consules intra sex dies, quam venerant, transegerunt quindecim milibus hostium caesis, ceteris pace concessa, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.

NOTES

DEDICATION

Domino Valenti, 'to his excellency Valens, most mighty, everlasting, and majestic.' The title *dominus* was assumed by all the Roman Emperors, except the first two, Augustus and Tiberius.

maximo perpetuo augusto. These three words are all adjectives, and are frequently used in addressing the Emperors. When there are three adjectives agreeing with one noun, the conjunction *et* may be omitted altogether, or inserted after the first and after the second. If there are only two adjectives, the *et* must be inserted, as *multae et graves causae.*

1. **Res Romanas,** 'in accordance with the desire of your grace I have briefly collected the events of Roman history, in the order of their occurrence.'

6. **ut tranquillitatis,** 'that the divine mind of your serene highness may be able to rejoice that it has followed the actions of illustrious men in governing the empire, before it knew of them by reading.' *Mansuetudo* and *tranquillitas.* These words correspond almost to 'your grace' and 'your serene highness,' titles that are still used in addressing princes or high dignitaries.

BOOK I

I

1. 1. **Romanum imperium,** 'the Roman Empire, than which the memory of man can recall scarcely any, that was either smaller in its origin, or more extended in its growth over the whole world.'

quo is the ablative of comparison after the neuter comparative adjectives *minus* and *amplius*.

4. **qui Reae Silviae,** 'who being the son of Rea Silvia and, as it was thought, of Mars, was born at one birth with his brother Remus.' *Rea Silvia*, or *Ilia*, as she was called by the poets, was an Alban, the daughter of Numitor, who had been excluded from the throne of Alba Longa by his brother Amulius.

Vestalis virginis. The duties of the vestals or priestesses of Vesta were to attend to the sacred fire that was always burning on the hearth in her temple and to take care of the image of Minerva, called the Palladium, which Aeneas had brought with him from Troy. They began to learn their duties at the age of ten, and could retire at the age of forty.

5. **putatus est:** the subject, which is understood, is Romulus, where in English we say 'it was thought.'

6. **uno partu:** this is an ablative of manner, which is usually accompanied by an adjective, except in certain words as *casu*, *vi*, *consilio*, &c., which are words that may be regarded as instruments or causes.

6, 7. **is cum . . . latrocinaretur,** 'while he was leading the life of a robber.' *Cum* is used with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive to describe an event in past time, implying that the event is directly connected with the principal sentence.

7. **octodecim annos natus.** *Annos* is the accusative of duration of time, answering the question, 'how long?'

8, 9. **undecimo Kalendas,** 'on the 11th day before the calends of May,' i. e. April 21, B. C. 753. The more usual expression is *ante diem undecimum Kalendas Maias*, or abbreviated, *a. d. xi Kal. Mai.*, where *diem undecimum*, being placed between *ante* and its case *kalendas*, is attracted into the accusative.

9. **Olympiadis.** There was an interval of four years between each celebration of the Olympian games, which interval was called an Olympiad, and was employed by the Greeks as a means of reckoning dates. This method was started in B. C. 776, and so the third year of the sixth Olympiad would be twenty-three years from this date, i. e. B. C. 753.

9, 10. **post Troiae excidium,** 'after the fall of Troy.' According to the legend the Trojan hero Aeneas, after many wanderings, settled in Latium in Italy and became the ancestral hero of the Romans :—

'As Aeneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy, upon his shoulder,
The old Anchises bear.'

Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

10. **ut, qui plurimum**: i. e. *ut ei tradunt, qui plurimum minimumque tempus tradunt*, 'according to the account of those who give the highest and lowest dates.' The text is rather difficult, but the sense is clearly, 'to take the mean between the extreme dates.' B.C. 1184 is the date usually assigned to the fall of Troy, but according to Eutropius, B.C. 1147.

II

1. **Condita civitate**: ablative absolute, 'a city having been founded' or 'having founded a city.' For note on the ablative absolute, see i. 16, l. 16. *Civitas* is often used by Eutropius with the same meaning as *urbs*.

ex nomine suo. According to other authorities the word Roma comes from the Greek Ῥώμη, meaning strength.

2. **haec fere**, 'the following were the chief things he did.'

4. **quorum . . . ageret**: the subjunctive is used, because *quorum* is equivalent to *ut eorum*, and expresses a purpose.

7. **vicinas urbis Romae**: the two nouns are in apposition, and are in the genitive case, because they are dependent on the noun *vicinas*. The adjective *vicinus* takes the dative and is mostly poetical; cf. i. 19, l. 4.

8. **raptarum**, 'the wrong done to the women who were carried off.' This is called an objective genitive, and is opposed to the subjective genitive, which would mean 'the wrong done by the women.'

9. **Caeninenses.** All these towns were in the country of the Sabines, except Veii, which was in Etruria.

12. **non comparuisset**, 'he disappeared.' The *non* goes very closely with the verb, which is in the subjunctive, because *cum* expresses the reason of the action. Compare above *cum haberent* in line 7.

14. **per quinos dies**, 'for five days each.'

III

3. **civitati**: the dative of the remoter object is used with verbs, transitive or intransitive, including the compounds of *esse*, which are compounded with the following prepositions: *ab* and *ad*, *ante*, *con* and *de*, *inter*, *in*, *sub*, *super*, *post* and

prae, and also with the compounds of *bene*, *male* and *satis*. Transitive verbs may have a direct object as well; intransitive verbs have this indirect object only.

4. **consuetudine**: ablative of cause. 'Owing to their habit of fighting.'

5. **latrones ac semibarbari**: the nominative case, because after copulative verbs like *dicor*, *putor*, *fio*, &c., a substantive, when used as a secondary predicate, is put into the case of the subject.

6. **in decem menses.** The Roman year was at first divided into ten months and began with March, called after Mars, the god of war, and the last six months were merely named Quintilis, Sextilis, September, &c., i. e. the fifth, sixth, seventh months. January called after the god Janus, and February or the month of expiation, were then added at the beginning and end respectively. In the time of the Decemvirs, February was changed to the second month of the year, but the names of the last six months were unaltered, until the time of Augustus, when July and August received their present names, in honour of himself and his uncle, Julius Caesar.

8. **morbo**: another ablative of cause. 'He died of disease,' i. e. a natural death.

IV

1. **reparavit,** 'renewed,' because there had been no war during the reign of Numa.

2. **Albanos.** Alba Longa, the chief town of the Albans, was the most ancient city in Latium. It was called Longa because it stretched in a long line down the Alban mount, towards the Alban lake. Tullus destroyed it, and removed the inhabitants to Rome.

3, 4. **alii . . . alii.** The former *alii* refers to the people of Veii, the latter to the people of Fidenae. In this sense *illi* and *hi* are more generally used, meaning 'the former' and 'the latter.'

4. **miliario,** 'at the twelfth milestone,' i. e. 'are twelve miles distant from Rome.' Augustus set up a gilded milestone in the *forum*, from which place all distances were counted.

6. **Coelio monte.** In the time of the two first kings Rome was represented by the Palatine hill only, which was reserved for the patricians and the temples of their gods, while the *plebs* were suffered to crouch for security under the

walls. The Etruscans were settled on the Coelian hill, called after an Etruscan Lucumo, who helped Romulus against the Sabines.

triginta duobus annis: the accusative, to express duration of time, is always used in the best authors, and the ablative, which is here used, is not to be imitated.

V

1. **nepos,** 'grandson of Numa by his daughter.'

3. **Aventinum.** The conquered Latins, most of whom were added to the plebs, settled on this hill, the name of which is said to mean the hill of birds. The legend goes that Romulus and Remus having quarrelled about the site of Rome, decided to settle the matter by observing the flight of birds, and Romulus taking up his position on this hill, saw twelve vultures, while Remus only saw six.

civitati: the dative depends upon the verb *adiecit*, which implies nearness. See note on *civitati*, i. 3, l. 3.

Ianiculum. This was not one of the seven hills of Rome, but was situated on the right bank of the Tiber, and was connected with the city by the Pons Sublicius, or wooden bridge built on piles. It was fortified as a protection against the Etruscans.

4. **apud ostium,** 'near the mouth of the Tiber on the sea coast.' The town was called Ostia, and remained the port of Rome for many centuries.

VI

2. **duplicavit**: this word is not used here with the meaning of 'doubled,' but 'increased.' There were 100 original senators, 100 were added when the Sabines were incorporated, and according to Livy, who uses the word *auxit*, another 100 were added by Tarquinius.

circum, i. e. the Circus Maximus which was 2,000 feet long and 500 broad, and held more than 100,000 spectators. See illustration on page 15.

3. **ludos Romanos.** These games were also called *magni*, because they were in honour of the great deities, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, and included chariot races and other athletic contests.

5. **non parum agrorum**: *agrorum* is the partitive genitive, which is generally used where the whole is indefinite, and

usually depends upon a neuter adjective, or *nihil*, or a few adverbs like *quo*, *eo*, &c.

sublatum, 'added to the territory of Rome a considerable amount of land, which he took away from these people.'

5, 6. **iisdem** and **territorio** are datives of the remoter object, after the verbs *sublatum* and *adiunxit*, which are compounded with the prepositions *sub* and *ad*.

6. **primus triumphans.** Romulus and others had celebrated triumphs, but no doubt this was on a more imposing scale. In later days a triumph was only granted to a general who had slain 5,000 of his enemies. He was drawn into the city of Rome in a chariot with four white horses, wearing a laurel crown and holding a palm branch as the emblem of victory. Models of his conquered cities, his spoils and captives followed in the procession. At the ascent to the Capitol the captives were led away and some were put to death, while the general went on, to return thanks in the temple of Jupiter. For the description of a triumph, see Macaulay's Lay, *The Prophecy of Capys*.

7. **cloacas**: the *cloaca maxima*, or principal sewer, still exists at Rome and has been in use for 2,000 years.

Capitolium, i. e. the temple of Jupiter on Mons Tarpeius. Afterwards the word was used for the whole hill including the temple and citadel. The temple was finished in B. C. 535 by Tarquinius Superbus, and splendidly adorned with the money taken from the Volscians. According to the legend the name of the hill was changed to Capitolium, because in digging the foundations, a head still bleeding was found, portending that Rome would be the head of Italy. Milton, in *Paradise Regained* thus speaks of it :—

'The Tarpeian rock, the citadel
Of great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renowned and with the spoils enriched
Of nations.'

9. **regis**: genitive case, because *regis* is in apposition to *Anci*.

VII

3. **montes tres.** Servius Tullius completed the city and surrounded it with a line of fortifications, which comprised all the seven hills. Hence Rome was called *septicollis*.

4. **urbi adiunxit**: for the dative cf. i. 6, l. 5.

5. **censum.** The citizens were not only registered, but were also rated and divided into six classes according to their income.

7. **omnibus,** 'when all had been registered under the census.'

10. **scelere,** 'owing to the wicked action of his son-in-law, Tarquinius (who was the son of the king, whom he had himself succeeded), and his own daughter, whom Tarquinius had married.' *Scelere* is an ablative of cause.

VIII

2. **quae gens,** 'a people, who are not far from the city, as you go towards Campania.'

3. **euntibus** is a dative of the indirect object, which is often used of the person judging.

4. **Suessam Pometiam.** The latter name is added to distinguish the town of the Volscians, from another Suessa, which was a town of the far less famous people called Aurunci, as both tribes lived in Latium. The former city was situated in the plain afterwards covered by the Pomptine marshes, which derive their name from it.

8. **perdidit:** here we should expect *amisit,* for *perdo* denotes to lose through one's own fault, and *amitto* by mistake or accident.

nam cum filius, 'for after his son, who was also called Tarquinius, the younger, had dishonoured Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, although she was most chaste.'

10. **stuprasset:** contracted for *stupravisset,* 'had dishonoured.'

11. **patri:** i. e. her own father, Spurius Lucretius.

13. **parens et ipse:** *parens* does not here mean 'the father,' but simply 'a relative.' The more usual expression is *cognatus* or *sanguine coniunctus.* In the Greek translation Paeanios renders *γένει προσήκων.*

14. **Tarquinio:** dative after *ademit,* compounded with *ad,* the sense of disadvantage being also implied.

15. **qui civitatem:** *qui* refers, not to *eum,* as would be expected from its position, but to *exercitus.*

19. **regnatum est,** 'thus a regal form of government lasted at Rome under seven kings for 243 years, while as yet Rome, where she owned the largest amount of territory, scarcely did so as far as the fifteenth milestone'; cf. note on *pugnatum est,* ii. 21, l. 3.

20. **annis ducentis**: the ablative to express duration of time is most unusual in the best Latin; cf. i. 4, l. 6.

IX

1. **Hinc consules.** The consular form of government was established in B. C. 509, and lasted, with some slight intervals, until the time of Julius Caesar, a period of nearly 500 years. According to Cicero, the consuls were so called, either because they consulted the interests of the republic, or else because they consulted, or asked counsel of the senate, i. e. *consulere reipublicae* or *consulere senatum.*

3, 4. **et placuit, ne,** 'and it was decided that they should not hold office for more than a year, in order that they might not become too haughty.' The verb *placere* is often used in this sense, to express the object of a decree of the senate, and is generally followed by an accusative and infinitive construction, as in ii. 3, l. 2. Here it is followed by an object clause introduced by *ne,* expressing a purpose, to which a second object clause is also added.

6. **sed civiles**: with *essent, ut* must be supplied.

6, 7. **qui se . . . scirent,** 'might always behave as became a citizen, since they knew that after a year they would become private individuals.' *Qui* is followed by the subjunctive, not only because it expresses a cause, but because the sentence is subordinate to a verb in the subjunctive, viz. *essent.*

9. **qui maxime egerat,** 'who had taken the principal part in the banishment of Tarquin.' Shakespeare makes Brutus, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, refer to this as follows:—

'My ancestors did from the streets of Rome
The Tarquin drive, when he was called a king.'
Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

13. **vocaretur**: this verb is in the subjunctive for the same reason as *scirent* just above.

X

1. **Commovit . . . bellum urbi,** 'raised war against the city.' *Commovere,* being compounded with *cum,* has here both a direct and an indirect object. Cf. i. 3, l. 3.

5. **in vicem.** This expression in classical Latin meant 'mutually' or 'alternately,' but was afterwards used in its present sense of 'each other.' The expression *inter se* is better.

6. **recesserunt**: *discedere* is the more technical word for 'coming off' in any manner from a battle, while *recedere* generally means 'to fall back or retire.'

9. **Publicola.** This surname of Valerius is also spelt Poplicola, meaning 'the friend of the people.'

XI

1, 2. **ut reciperetur,** 'made war upon the Romans, in order to be restored to his kingdom.'

2. **Romanis**: dative of indirect object after *intulit.* The same construction occurs later in this chapter.

3. **Tusciae.** In classical Latin the country was always called Etruria, though the people were more often called Tusci than Etrusci.

4. **paene.** This is not quite accurate, for Porsena captured a part of Rome, and only made peace after the payment of tribute by the Romans.

12. **est triumphatum**: cf. note on *triumphans,* i. 6, l. 6. The verb *triumphare* being intransitive, is used impersonally in the passive; see note ii. 21, l. 3.

13. **Valerius ille**: the pronoun *ille,* when used with a noun, indicates a well-known or celebrated object, 'the famous Valerius.' On the other hand, *iste* often implies scorn or contempt.

14. **ut collatis,** 'that he had the expenses of his funeral paid from money that had been contributed by the people.'

15. **habuerit**: the imperfect subjunctive would be expected here, but in consecutive clauses the sequence of tenses sometimes varies from the rule, if it is intended to mark the consequence as something exceptional, or to lay stress on the lasting character of the event; in other words, the natural result is expressed by the imperfect, but the actual result by the perfect subjunctive.

XII

1. **post reges exactos,** 'after the expulsion of the kings.' The use of the participle is similar to its use in the expression *ab urbe condita,* 'from the foundation of the city.'

2. **soceri**: an objective genitive, 'the wrong done to his father-in-law'; cf. *raptarum,* i. 2, l. 8.

vindicandam: with transitive verbs the gerundive is more often used than the gerund, and agrees with the object

like an adjective. It takes the gender and number of the object, but the object is drawn into the case of the gerundive.

4. **dictatura.** At times of great emergency an extra magistrate, called a *dictator*, was elected for six months and armed with absolute authority, being quite independent of the Senate.

6. **obsequeretur,** 'to be an officer under.' The *magister equitum* or 'master of the cavalry,' acted as the representative of the *dictator*, while the latter was absent from Rome.

neque quidquam, 'nor can any office be mentioned, bearing a greater resemblance than the dictatorship of old, to this imperial sovereignty, which your serene highness holds.'

8. **tranquillitas vestra.** Cf. note on this word in the Dedication, i. l. 6.

XIII

2. **tamquam,** 'thinking that they were oppressed.' *Tamquam* or *tamquam si* is often joined to a hypothetical clause of comparison, the verb always being put in the subjunctive.

3. **tum et ipse,** 'on this occasion they created also for themselves, as their own peculiar judges and defenders, tribunes of the people, by whom they might be protected.' In B. C. 494 the plebeians, oppressed by the patricians and refused any share in the government, threatened to leave Rome altogether. The patricians alarmed at the idea of losing their servants and workmen, agreed to cancel all their debts and set free those plebeians imprisoned on this account. Two tribunes were elected to look after the interests of the common people, but their number was afterwards raised to five and later to ten. They became most powerful, chiefly owing to the right they had of putting a veto on the acts of the other magistrates.

XIV

1. **reparaverunt,** 'recommenced hostilities.' The previous war is mentioned in chap. 8, where Tarquinius Superbus captured their chief towns Gabii and Suessa.

2. **acie** : an army drawn up in line ready for battle is described by *acies*, as opposed to *agmen*, the army in marching order.

3. **optimam.** Notice that in sentences of this kind the superlative is placed in the relative clause.

XV

2. **Coriolos.** For his bravery at the capture of this town, Marcius received the surname of Coriolanus. A present of corn having been sent by Sicily to the Senate, he advised that it should be sold, instead of given away, and becoming unpopular with the lower orders, he was exiled B.C. 491.

6. **oppugnaturus,** 'rejecting the ambassadors, who sought for peace, he would have attacked even his native land, had not his mother Veturia and his wife Valeria come out of the city.'

9. **quarum fletu,** 'and owing to their tears and entreaties, he was prevailed upon to withdraw his army.' In the play of Coriolanus, Shakespeare describes the event thus:—

'The Volscians are dislodged and Marcius gone.
A merrier day did never yet greet Rome,
No, not the expulsion of the Tarquins.'
Cor. v. 4.

10. **secundus**: this word here means the second including Tarquin, or the next after Tarquin.

11. **qui . . . esset**: the relative is followed by the subjunctive because it does not introduce a simple fact, but forms a consecutive clause, with the meaning 'of such a kind that.'

XVI

1. **Fabio et . . . Virginio coss.**: i. e. *consulibus*, 'in the consulship of Fabius and Virginius,' B.C. 477. It became such a common thing to reckon dates by referring to the consuls for each year, that the abbreviation *coss.* was used in the time of the emperors as a method of chronology. The nouns *Fabio et Virginio consulibus* are in the ablative absolute, a phrase so called, because it is independent in construction of the rest of the sentence, and may be replaced by a dependent clause, introduced by a conjunction, as *cum Fabius et Virginius consules essent.*

4. **implendum,** 'should be carried through.' The more correct construction would be *impletum iri*, or future infinitive after a verb of promising.

5. **nobiles.** Only those families had the right to use this word, members of which had filled the curule or higher offices of the state, and so had the right to have waxen busts of their ancestors in their halls. A plebeian who first held a curule office, and so founded the *nobilitas* of his family was called a *novus homo*. Such were C. Marius and M. Tullius Cicero.

qui singuli, 'and though each of them was capable of commanding.' Cf. note on *esse*, ii. 11, l. 20. *Qui* is followed by the subjunctive, because it expresses a cause or reason.

XVII

7. **iugerum.** A *iuger* of land contained 3,200 square yards, being 80 yards long and 40 broad, so that four *iugera* make about two and a half acres. The noun *iugerum* follows the second declension in the singular, and the third declension mostly in the plural, though the genitive plural is always *iugerum*.

7, 8. **is cum in opere,** 'being found in the midst of his work and at the plough.'

9. **togam praetextam.** A *toga* was the principal outer garment of the Romans in time of peace, and was naturally of various kinds. That called *praetexta* was of white, with a broad purple border, and was worn by magistrates and children, the usual garment being called *toga virilis*.

accepit, 'he put on,' because he had laid it aside for convenience in working. Compare illustrations on pages 24 and 26.

XVIII

1. **trecentesimo et altero,** 'in the 301st year.' *Alter* must be taken in the sense of 'next after,' both in order to agree with other historians, and with the Greek translation, which has the word *ἑνί*. *Alter* in this sense is generally followed by a preposition. Cicero writes: *Qui tum regnabat alter post Alexandream conditam*.

ab urbe condita, 'from the foundation of the city,' i. e. B. C. 753. This is the usual method of computing dates in Roman history, and is so common, that generally only the initials A. U. C., of the words *anno urbis conditae*, are affixed to the numeral. Any year A. U. C. can be transferred to B. C. by subtracting the number from 753. So in the present instance the date B. C. is 753 − 301; i. e. 452 B. C.

3. **qui . . . haberent**: the subjunctive, because a purpose is expressed.

4. **decemviri.** As there were no written laws, the plebeians found that the establishment of tribunes was not a sufficient check on the power of the consuls. After much agitation ten commissioners (*Decemviri legibus scribendis*) were chosen from among the patricians and plebeians, to draw up a code of laws. These were formed into ten sections, engraved on metal and set up near the *forum.* In the following year two more sections were added, thus completing the XII Tables, which form the basis of all Roman Law.

6. **qui honestis,** 'who at this time was serving against the Latins for an honourable salary.' Owing to the length of the Latin war, the soldiers, for the first time, were paid from the public treasury, as before they had fought at their own expense.

8. **corrumpere voluit,** 'tried to offer violence to.'

8, 9. **ne stuprum,** 'that she might not suffer dishonour at the hands of the *decemvir.*'

10. **sublata est decemviris**: the latter word is the dative of disadvantage after a verb compounded with the preposition sub ; cf. *ademit,* i. 8, l. 14.

XIX

4. **tam vicinae.** Here *vicinus,* being an adjective, is followed by a dative of nearness, while the noun *vicina,* in i. 2, l. 7, is followed by the genitive.

6. **coniunxerunt se his,** 'the Volsci also joined them.' *Se* is the direct aud *his* the indirect object after *coniunxerunt.*

7, 8. **Mamerco Aemilio dictatore et . . . Cincinnato magistro**: these words form an ablative absolute, and do not express the agent, as the preposition *a* would be required.

9. **excisae,** sc. *sunt,* 'was taken and utterly destroyed.'

XX

5. **Faliscos**: more usually the people are called Falisci, and their town Falerii. The following tale is told of the surrender of the town. A schoolmaster, who taught the sons of the leading men, was wont to take his boys to play outside the city. This custom was continued during the war, until one day he led his boys into the Roman camp, to

the tent of Camillus, and declared that Falerii was theirs, for he had put into their power the children of the men who were at the head of affairs. Camillus replied that there were laws of war as well as of peace, and that he did not make war on children but against men. Then having stripped the traitor, and tied his hands behind his back, he supplied the boys with rods to drive him back to the city, the inhabitants of which immediately demanded that they might become a part of such a generous nation.

6. **commota est ei,** 'popular odium was excited against him, on the ground that . . .' *Ei* is the dative of the indirect object.

9. **et victos,** 'and pursuing the Romans, whom they conquered at the river Allia, about eleven miles from Rome, they seized the city.'

13. **obsedissent . . . laborarent:** notice the change of tense. 'And when they had besieged it for a long time, and the Romans were now suffering from hunger, an attack was suddenly made upon the Gauls by Camillus.'

15. **superventum est:** an intransitive verb used impersonally in the passive. See note on *pugnatum est*, ii. 21, l. 3.

16. **postea tamen,** 'afterwards however they withdrew, having also received a sum of gold not to besiege the Capitol.' In order to soothe the Roman vanity, the serious defeat at the hands of the Gauls is slurred over. Rome was captured and most of it burned to the ground by the Gauls, so that the Romans wanted to abandon their city and occupy Veii, which had been without inhabitants since it had been conquered by Camillus.

16, 17. **ne Capitolium obsiderent.** According to the legend, the Gauls scaled the Capitol by night, when the guards were asleep, but owing to the cackling of the geese, which were sacred to Juno, a soldier called Manlius was aroused. He knocked over the first Gaul, who falling down the steep path upset those following and the attack failed.

17. **sed secutus,** 'but Camillus pursuing them, inflicted such a severe defeat, that he recovered both the gold which had been given them, and all the military standards which they had captured.' This victory is probably imaginary, as the Gauls frequently returned for many years to come, though Vergil in Aeneid vi refers to 'referentem signa Camillum.'

BOOK II

I

l. 2. **post captam,** 'but in the first year after its capture,' i.e. by the Gauls, after the defeat of the Romans at the Allia.

dignitates, 'the forms of government were altered.'

3, 4. **tribuni militares,** 'military tribunes with consular power were appointed instead of two consuls.' The date of their appointment is given by some authors more than fifty years earlier than this.

4. **potestate**: an ablative of quality, generally used with an adjective in agreement. See note on ii. 11, l. 17.

5. **Romana res,** 'the state of Rome.'

7. **et Aequorum,** 'and captured the cities of the Aequi and Sutrini, destroying also the entire armies of these states.'

II

2. **cum bello,** 'to make war, or with hostile intention.' An adjective like *infestus* is more usual than this expression, though *cum* with the ablative is frequently used to express the circumstances by which an act is accompanied. Cf. note on *ingenti virtute*, ii. 27, l. 9.

4. **quae sub ipsis agebant,** 'which managed their own affairs,' literally, 'acted subject to themselves.'

Romanis, 'annexed to the Romans.' Cf. i. 6, l. 5, for dative of indirect object.

5. **ipsam Praenesten**: the noun *Praeneste* can be used either in the feminine or neuter gender, as in Greek the word had both feminine and neuter terminations.

6. **viginti diebus**: the ablative here expresses the time within which the thing was done.

III

1. **dignitas,** 'the office of military tribune.'

2, 3. **nullos placuit fieri,** 'it was decided that none should be elected.' *Placet* and *placuit* are used impersonally as technical terms to express a decree of the senate or any

other body. The verb is followed here by a subject clause or acc. and infin. construction ; compare note, i. 9, l. 3, where it is followed by *ne* with the subjunctive to express the object of the decree.

3. **et quadriennium,** 'and four years passed in such a manner, that there were no superior magistrates.' Owing to some laws brought forward by the tribunes of the plebs, giving to the plebeians an equal share in the political power, there was great opposition on the part of the patricians. The tribunes, to secure their object, vetoed the election of any magistrates, and the struggle lasted for ten years, when the laws were passed, and L. Sextius, one of the authors of the law, was elected as the first plebeian consul.

6. **triennio perseveraverunt:** the use of the ablative case to express duration of time, and of the verb *perseverare*, with the sense of 'lasting,' is not found in the best authors.

IV

1. **coss.,** i.e. *consulibus.* The construction is the ablative absolute. Cf. i. 16, l. 1.

2. **honor ei secundus,** 'a title second only to that of Romulus was conferred upon him.' He was considered the second founder of Rome, because he had persuaded them not to desert their city for Veii.

V

2. **hi ab urbe,** 'these had encamped at the fourth milestone from the city across the river Anio.' The original name of the river was *Anien*, and though the nominative was changed to *Anio*, all the oblique cases remained unaltered.

5. **provocantem,** 'went forth and slew a Gaul who challenged him to single combat.'

6. **et sublato torque,** 'and having taken off his golden chain and placed it on his own neck.'

7. **Torquati,** 'won both for himself and his descendants the surname of Torquatus for ever.'

8. **cognomen.** In early times, a Roman had usually only two names, one terminating in *-ius*, to show the *gens* or clan to which he belonged, and called *nomen*, as Fabius or Julius, of the Fabian or Julian *gens* ; the other called a *praenomen*, peculiar to himself as an individual, e. g. Gaius,

Marcus. Many citizens, especially plebeians, had only these two names, as in the case of the famous Gaius Marius; but as each *gens* had often several *familiae* or families, a third name was added, called the *cognomen*, or family name. These were usually either nicknames, as Brutus, 'the stupid one,' and Cincinnatus, 'with curly hair,' or honorary titles gained by the founder of the family for some exploit, as Torquatus and Coriolanus. Some Romans had more than one *cognomen*; these names are all known as *agnomina*, e. g. Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

VI

1. **Census iterum.** The first census was held in the reign of Tullius, B.C. 577.

et cum Latini, 'and since the Latins refused to furnish soldiers, recruits were levied from the Romans only.'

4. **qui modus,** 'which force amounted to 60,000 or more armed men.' This calculation does not agree with that of other writers, as it would make the number of soldiers in the legion at this date at least 6,000. Eutropius is either thinking of the number of men in the legion in his own time, or else a mistake was made in the manuscript between XL and LX, for according to Livy, the legion in the time of Romulus had 3,000 men, at this date 4,000, and only reached 6,000 in the first century B.C.

5. **parvis adhuc,** 'though the power of the Romans was still small, yet so great was their valour in warlike operations.' *Parvis rebus* is an ablative of attendant circumstances, almost equivalent to an ablative absolute.

7. **quae cum**: i. e. the ten legions. 'And these having set out.'

8. **quidam ex Gallis,** 'one of the Gauls challenged whoever was the bravest of the Romans to a combat.' **esset** is in the subjunctive, because the writer does not state a fact, but a matter of opinion on the part of the Romans, and the relative introduces a consecutive clause, with the meaning 'of such a kind that.'

11. **ei supra dextrum.** According to the usual account the raven perched on the helmet. *Ei* is the dative of possession, but goes so closely with *dextrum* that a genitive *eius*, might have been expected.

13. **ne rectum,** 'in order that he might not see straight in front of him.' Not 'so that he could not,' which would be *ut non*.

14. **ita a tribuno,** 'so he, being killed by the tribune Valerius, not only gave him the victory, but also a name.' *Nomen* should be *cognomen*, for Valerius was his *nomen* or name of his clan.

interfectus: this word agrees with Gallus understood, and is the subject of the verb *dedit.* The word *corvus* cannot be taken as the subject, for then *interfectus* could not be in the nominative.

16. **Corvus est dictus.** By some writers his *cognomen* is given as Corvinus. The story was probably invented to account for the figure of a raven, which the members of the *Valeria gens* used to have on their helmets.

17. **annorum:** this is a genitive of quality, which is used to express age or number, but the accusative *annos* with the participle *natus* is more common. Cf. i. 1, l. 7.

VII

1, 2. **hoc . . . ut unus, &c.** The sentence *ut unus . . . crearetur*, is explanatory of *hoc.*

2, 3. **ex eorum:** understand *populo.*

6. **triumphatum est,** 'a triumph was celebrated in honour of their defeat.'

consulibus: a dative of advantage.

6, 7. **ob meritum,** 'for their services in winning the victory.' *Victoriae* is an objective genitive. Cf. i. 2, l. 8 *raptarum.*

7. **in Rostris,** i. e. the stage in the *forum* from which speeches were made, so called because it was adorned with the beaks of ships captured in war. See illustration, page 42.

VIII

3. **Samnitas.** The Latin word for this people was *Samnites*, gen. *Samnitium*, but occasionally a Greek accusative, *Samnitas*, is used, as if it came from *Samnitae.*

4, 5. **cum honore,** 'with the rank of dictator.' *Cum* is often used to denote the circumstances with which an action is accompanied, particularly when there is no epithet. Cf. ii. 2, l. 2.

6, 7. **magistro equitum:** *magistro* is in apposition to *Q. Fabio Maximo*, which is the dative of the indirect object after *praecepit.* For the *magister equitum* see note, i. 12, l. 6.

8. **occasione reperta,** 'having found a favourable opportunity.'

9, 10. **ob quam rem,** 'having been condemned to death on this charge.' Verbs of condemning take a genitive of the crime or fault. *Caput* is often used in the sense of 'physical life,' and is also joined with verbs of condemning and acquitting, which may be translated, 'to acquit or convict of a capital charge.' Cf. note on ii. 25, l. 5, as to the meaning of *caput.*

10. **se vetante,** 'against his order or in spite of his veto,' i. e. the veto of Papirius Cursor. There is no doubt to whom *se* refers, though two verbs with a different subject have intervened.

10, 11. **quod . . . pugnasset:** the subjunctive is used because the reason given is that of the dictator and not of the writer. Translate, 'because, as he alleged, he had fought.'

11. **ingenti favore,** 'amidst great enthusiasm on the part of the soldiers.' This is an ablative of attendant circumstances, which in some instances is very similar to an ablative absolute.

12. **tanta Papirio,** 'such a tumult being raised against Papirius.' For the dative *Papirio* compare note on *commovit,* i. 10.

IX

1. **Postea Samnites.** 'Subsequently the Samnites, having shut up the Romans at the Caudine Forks, in a narrow defile, defeated them with great disgrace and made them pass under the yoke.' The Caudine Forks consisted of two narrow defiles between which was a fairly large plain, shut in on each side by mountains. The Romans marched through the first pass and the plain, but when they came to the second they found it blocked by military works and trunks of trees, so as to be impassable. Retracing their steps to the first pass, they found the Samnites in possession of this also, and after attempting to cut their way through they were forced to surrender.

3. **conclusos . . . vicerunt:** this is equivalent to *concluserunt et vicerunt,* but in Latin, the use of two verbs in the same tense connected by the conjunction *et,* is always avoided by the use of a participle, or *cum* with the subjunctive, or some other phrase.

3, 4. **sub iugum.** The yoke was formed by fixing two spears in the ground, and fastening a third spear across

the top. Under this the Roman soldiers passed singly and surrendered their arms. The English word 'subjugate' is derived from this expression.

4. **pax tamen,** 'the peace, however, which had been made with them under compulsion, was broken.'

9. **Aquam Claudiam,** 'brought into Rome the Claudian Aqueduct and made the Appian Way.' Appius Claudius, the Blind, was the most illustrious of his famous race. His aqueduct was a splendid work, and was the first of those built to supply Rome with an abundance of water. The Appian Way was a great military road to the south east of Rome leading to Capua, and afterwards extended to Brundisium.

15. **Manius:** the abbreviation of this praenomen is M'. to distinguish it from M. the abbreviation of Marcus.

18. **actum sustulerunt,** 'they brought to an end the war which had been carried on.' The construction is similar to that of *conclusos vicerunt*, a few lines earlier.

19. **fuit,** 'nor has there been.'

intra Italiam : *intra* is opposed to *extra*, for their struggle with Carthage had not yet commenced.

20. **magis fatigaverit,** 'who tried the Roman valour more severely.' *Qui* is followed by the subjunctive, because it is consecutive and denotes 'of such a kind as to.'

X

1. **Interiectis:** ablative absolute, 'after an interval of several years.'

2. **Tuscis Samnitibusque :** datives of the indirect object, 'united with the Etruscans and Samnites.'

3. **tenderent,** 'while they were on the way to Rome.'

XI

1. **Tarentinis:** indirect object after *indictum est.* 'War was declared against the people of Tarentum, who are at this day in the extreme part of Italy, on the ground that they had offered an insult to the Roman ambassadors.' Notice that the first *qui* stating a fact, within the writer's knowledge, is followed by the indicative, while the second is followed by the subjunctive, because it states a reason or cause for another action.

Tarentum was a Greek colony at the foot of Italy, very flourishing and prosperous, and being anxious on account of the extension of the Roman Empire, it had incited other tribes to join in war against Rome. The Senate having sent an embassy to complain of certain outrages and demand satisfaction, the Latin ambassador tried to address the assembled people in Greek, but owing to his mistakes in the language, he was received with peals of laughter. On leaving the theatre, some drunken buffoon rushed up and soiled his white robe in a disgusting manner. 'Laugh on now,' the Roman cried, 'but this robe shall be washed in torrents of your blood.' The name Pyrrhus is derived from the Greek word πυῤῥός, meaning 'flame-coloured,' which corresponds to the Latin *rufus*, and is often used of the colour of red hair. Cf. Macaulay's Lay :—

'Ho! bold Epirotes, whither
   Hath the red king ta'en flight?
Ho! dogs of false Tarentum,
   Is not the gown washed white?'

4. **poposcerunt:** verbs of asking, demanding and making are often followed by two accusatives, as here, *Pyrrhum* and *auxilium*. Translate, 'asked Pyrrhus for help.'

5. **trahebat,** 'traced his descent from the race of Achilles.' So the oracle, which advised him to undertake the war, addressed Pyrrhus as 'Aeacida,' that is the descendant of Aeacus, who was the grandfather of Achilles. The ambiguity of the oracle is worth notice, as it means either 'you can conquer the Romans,' or 'the Romans can conquer you.'

'Aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse.'

6. **transmarino.** Pyrrhus was king of Epirus, in the north-west of Greece, just across the Adriatic Sea.

10. **tumque dimitti:** i. e. *eos* is understood, 'and that they should then be dismissed.'

11. **agerentur:** the subjunctive is used, because the sentence is dependent on the verb *renuntiarent*, which is also in the subjunctive.

12. **cum iam,** 'when he was already in the act of fleeing.'

13. **elephantorum.** It is related that Pyrrhus in crossing to Italy, was almost shipwrecked, and only saved two elephants from the voyage, but the horses of the Romans were so alarmed by their size and hideousness, their strange odour and trumpetings, that they would not face them. Similarly, when the Spaniards invaded Mexico, the Mexicans

thought that their soldiers on horseback were some strange animals, half man, half beast, and made no resistance to them.

quos: i.e. *elephantos*, 'at which the Romans were alarmed, because they were unacquainted with them.'

17. **adverso vulnere**, 'with their wounds in front,' i.e. opposed to *averso*, 'wounds received by those fleeing.'

17, 18. **vulnere . . . vultu**: these may be regarded as ablatives of quality with an epithet, or ablatives of attendant circumstances.

19. **dicitur**, 'he is said.' Notice that *dicor* is never used impersonally. So also *videor*, except in the sense of 'to seem good.'

20. **esse**: the past tenses of the verbs *debeo*, *possum*, *oportet*, &c., corresponding to English auxiliaries, are followed by the present infinitive, where the English idiom uses the past tense. Cf. *deberent*, i. 16, l. 5.

potuisse, 'might have been master of the whole world, if such soldiers had fallen to his lot.' He is said to have added, 'Another such victory and I must return to Epirus alone'; so great were his own losses in men and officers. Hence the phrase 'a Pyrrhic victory.'

XII

1. **iunctis sibi**: here *sibi* refers to Pyrrhus and is the dative of the indirect object. Cf. ii. 10, l. 2 *Tuscis Samnitibusque*.

2. **ferro ignique**: these words are used like the English 'fire and sword' to denote devastation or utter destruction. The reverse order *igni ferroque* is also commonly found.

5. **terrore exercitus**: here *terrore* is the ablative of cause and *exercitus* the objective genitive. 'From dread of the army.' For *exercitus* cf. *raptarum*, i. 2, l. 8, and *Romanorum* a little lower down in line 13.

6. **se recepit**, 'he withdrew into Campania,' i.e. Pyrrhus.

6, 7. **de redimendis**, 'to treat about the return of the captives.' For the gerundive *redimendis* cf. note on *vindicandam*, i. 12, l. 2.

10, 11. **quarta parte**, 'he tried, by promising him a quarter of his kingdom, to tempt him to come over to his side.' Notice the perfect tense *voluerit* in a historic sequence. Cf. note on *habuerit*, Bk. I. 11, l. 15.

12, 13. **quare cum**, 'wherefore Pyrrhus, being struck with

immense admiration for the Romans.' As Fabricius could not be bribed, Pyrrhus thought he might work upon his fears. An elephant, concealed behind a curtain, waved his trunk over his head, but the sturdy Roman remained unmoved.

14, 15. **misit, qui pacem . . . peteret**: to express the purpose of an action, after verbs of sending, the most frequent construction is *qui* with the subjunctive. But we may also have the gerundive construction, as *ad pacem petendam*, or the supine in *um*, as *pacem petitum*, or more rarely *ut* with the subjunctive.

16. **ita ut**, 'so that Pyrrhus should keep the part of Italy, which he had already seized by force of arms.' *Obtinere* in Latin generally means to 'keep or maintain,' seldom to 'obtain.'

XIII

1, 2. **remandatum . . . est**, 'word was sent back.' The verb *remandare* is only found once or twice in late Latin and never in the best authors.

4. **infames**, 'that all should be disgraced.' They were all degraded a step in rank, the cavalry soldiers being sent to serve in the infantry, and the foot-soldiers to serve with the slingers.

5. **quod armati**, 'because they had allowed themselves to be captured while armed.'

nec ante, 'and that they should not return to their former rank, until they had each brought back the spoils of two slain foes.' *Ante* must be taken with *quam*, to form the conjunction *antequam*, while *eos* is the subject of *reverti*.

9. **comperisset**: the subjunctive, because it is an indirect question, introduced by a dependent interrogative pronoun. Cf. ii. 18, l. 4.

10. **scilicet tales**, 'that beyond doubt nearly all there were such as Pyrrhus alone was reckoned in Epirus.' Cineas was said to have been so eloquent, that he won more towns by his words than Pyrrhus by his arms, but he returned and said he could do nothing, for the city was like a temple of the gods, and the Senate an assembly of kings.

11. **putaretur**: the subjunctive mood, because the clause is a subordinate one in the Oratio Obliqua, sometimes called sub-oblique.

14. **viginti milia**: the number of slain is altogether imaginary.

XIV

3. **tum, cum,** 'on this occasion, when he and the king had their camps near to each other.'

5. **promittens se veneno,** 'offering to poison Pyrrhus.' *Veneno* is the ablative of the instrument.

6. **quem Fabricius:** the relative is equivalent to *eum* with a conjunction. Translate, 'but Fabricius ordered him to be taken back in chains to his master.'

7. **ad dominum** is used purposely, because medicine was held to be a fit profession only for slaves, and no free men were physicians until the time of the Emperors.

7, 8. **Pyrrhoque dici,** 'and that Pyrrhus should be told of the offer he had made against his life.'

8. **spopondisset** is in the subjunctive, because it is in a subordinate clause in the Oratio Obliqua.

9, 10. **ille est Fabricius, qui,** 'that is Fabricius who can with greater difficulty be turned from the path of honour, than the sun from his course.' Instead of *potest*, the subjunctive might be expected, following *qui* expressing 'the kind of person that,' but the indicative is sometimes used, if an adjective of definition is added, like *ille*.

15. **cecīdit:** this is the perfect from *caedo.* Translate 'thoroughly defeated.'

18. **primus Romam,** 'he was the first to bring elephants to Rome, to the number of four.' His triumph was more gorgeous than any that had preceded, but the Roman populace was more delighted at the sight of the beasts, which they had dreaded so much, than at anything else.

19. **a Tarento:** sometimes with the names of cities and small islands, the preposition *a* is used (instead of the usual ablative), particularly in military language, or of the departure of persons from the neighbourhood of a place.

apud Argos: *Argos* is either declined as a neuter noun with nominative and accusative singular only, or as a masculine noun in the plural, *Argi*; genitive, *Argorum.* Pyrrhus is said to have been ingloriously slain by a tile hurled by a woman from the roof of a house, after the capture of Argos, a city in the south of Greece, B. C. 272.

XV

3. **legati Alexandrini.** Ptolemy II, King of Egypt, alarmed at the defeat of Pyrrhus, thought it prudent to

make a treaty with the Romans, whom the Greeks had hitherto despised and called barbarians. Ptolemy was a Greek and was the second of the dynasty that ruled Egypt after Alexander the Great.

4. **amicitiam,** 'obtained from the Romans the alliance which they sought.' This word is often used with the same meaning as *foedus*, 'a league of friendship.'

XVI

2. **commovere:** this is the third person plural, perfect indicative, though the more usual form in prose is *commoverunt*.

insequentibus, 'by the succeeding consuls.'

4. **conditae:** the more usual word for founding a colony is *deducere*.

5. **Ariminum.** This town, now called Rimini, was one of the most northerly towns in Italy proper, situated on the Adriatic, and connected with Rome by the Via Flaminia.

Beneventum. This ancient town of the Samnites was previously called Maleventum, from its unwholesome air. This figure of speech is called 'a euphemism.' Cf. in Greek *εὔξεινος*, 'hospitable,' i.e. the name given to the Black Sea instead of *ἄξενος*, 'the inhospitable.'

XVII

1. **Sallentinis:** dative of the indirect object. 'War was declared against the Sallentines in Apulia.' These people lived at the south-eastern extremity of Italy.

3. **Brundisini.** The town Brundisium, the modern Brindisi, was so called owing to the resemblance of its harbour in shape to the head of a stag, the Greek word being *βρένδον*, which was used locally instead of *ἔλαφον* to denote a stag's branching antlers. It is the chief port of Italy on the Adriatic.

XVIII

1, 2. **cum iam clarum,** 'though the name of the Roman State was now celebrated, yet their arms had not been carried outside of Italy.'

4. **quae copiae . . . essent:** *essent* is in the subjunctive, because the sentence is in the form of an indirect question. Cf. note on ii. 13, l. 9.

7. **quamquam**, 'although from the foundation of the city wars had never ceased.' A slight exaggeration, as there were no wars during the reign of Numa, who was king for forty years. This king built the temple of Janus, which was to be opened during war and closed during peace, but after his reign it was not closed again until B. C. 235, some few years after the end of the first Punic War.

cessassent: in early writers *quamquam* is regularly joined with the indicative, rarely with the subjunctive, and then for some special reason, but with later authors it is often used with the subjunctive mood.

8. **Afros.** This word is often used by Eutropius for the Carthaginians, who lived in the north of Africa, and whose chief town Carthage was about fifteen miles from the town of Tunis. They were commonly called by the Latins Poeni, because their city was founded by the Phoenicians of Tyre, under Dido, in B. C. 814.

9. **in Sicilia.** There were numerous Phoenician colonies in Sicily, and as the power of Tyre declined, these had come under the dominion of Carthage. Rome began to cast longing eyes upon the island, and when some outlaws at Messana implored their help against Hiero, the king of Sicily, they deemed it a suitable opportunity for gaining a footing in the island.

XIX

3. **Tauromenitani**, 'the inhabitants of Tauromenium,' a town in the eastern part of Sicily, now Taormina.

Catinenses, 'the people of Catina,' a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna.

4. **in fidem**, 'were taken under their protection.' **acceptae** agrees with the nearest subject, *civitates*.

5. **patratum est**, 'the war was brought to an end.' Notice that this verb is *patrare*, and not *părare*.

6. **pacem a Romanis**: Hiero, thinking the Romans were likely to prove successful against the Carthaginians, made peace with them, and remained their faithful ally until his death, a period of nearly fifty years.

7. **impetravit**: this verb means to obtain or procure, especially by request or entreaty. It must not be confused with *impero*, but is a compound of the verb *patrare* mentioned just above in line 5.

8. **secundo**, 'for the second time.' This word is an adverb, but is seldom found.

XX

1. **Punici**: this word is derived from Phoeniceus, in the same way as *munire* from *moenia*, or *punire* from *poena*. Although the word *Punicus* is here used for the first time, the Carthaginians are still called *Afri*, instead of the more usual name Poeni. Cf. ii. 18, l. 8.

2–4. **primum . . . in mari**, 'had their first fight at sea, having built ships with beaks, which they called Liburnian galleys.' The Romans had only a few *triremes* or galleys with three banks of oars, and could not oppose the *quinqueremes* or large vessels with five banks, of which the Carthaginian navy consisted. A Carthaginian ship, which was wrecked on the coast of Italy, served as a model, and in a short time over 100 vessels were launched by the Romans.

5. **rostratis**: so called, because beaks made of beams strengthened with metal, corresponding to the modern ram, were fastened to the prow and projected beyond the latter, at or above the water line.

6. **Liburnas**: the Liburnians lived on the east coast of the Adriatic, and were famous for their light and swift vessels, in which they were wont to ravage the coast and islands of Greece in early days. Hence any ship was 'Liburnian,' as the present ones could not have been light or fast, and are described by another writer as *graves et tardae*.

7. **fraude**, 'was treacherously deceived,' or 'was deceived by a trick.' He was deceived and taken prisoner by an act of treachery on the part of a Carthaginian officer, all his ships being captured. *Fraude* is an ablative of the instrument.

8. **Duilius**: this general provided each ship with a *corvus* or boarding-bridge, 36 feet long, which was pulled up by a rope and fastened to the foremast. As soon as an enemy's ship came near enough, the bridge was quickly lowered and fastened to their ship by means of an iron spike underneath. The Romans then boarded their opponents' galleys, and thus deprived them of the advantage they possessed by their superiority in manoeuvring at sea.

15. **quod invicti**, 'because being invincible on land, they were now also most powerful at sea.'

17. **possent**: the subjunctive, because it is not a direct statement of the writer, but a reported reason for the joy of the Romans.

XXI

2. **contra Hamilcarem,** 'a battle was fought by sea against Hamilcar, and he was defeated.' The change of subject is rather abrupt.

3, 4. **pugnatum . . . est:** intransitive verbs (i. e. those which express a state of being or an action not conceived in connexion with an object), can only be used impersonally in the passive voice, that is in the third person singular. Thus *suadeo*, 'I give advice'; *suadetur mihi*, 'advice is given to me'; *eo*, 'I go'; *itur*, 'going takes place'; *pugno*, 'I fight'; *pugnatum est*, 'fighting took place,' cf. ii. 27, l. 6.

6. **primam Clypeam,** 'but after they crossed over to Africa, Clypea was the first city in Africa which they received in surrender.' The use of *primus* must be noticed, differing from the adverb *primum*, which means 'firstly or in the beginning.' Cf. *primum*, Bk. II. 22, l. 3.

8. **usque ad Carthaginem:** the place towards which motion takes place is put in the accusative without a preposition, if it is the name of a town or small island, but *usque* is often followed by a preposition. With names of towns, *usque ad Romam* means 'all the way to the walls or gates'; *usque Romam*, 'all the way into Rome,' implying entrance, the preposition denoting the neighbourhood, as in Bk. II. 14, l. 19.

11, 12. **contra . . . tres . . . duces:** i. e. Hasdrubal, Hamilcar and Bostar. These generals would not fight in the plains but withdrew to the mountains, where their cavalry and elephants were useless.

15. **in fidem accepit,** 'he received in alliance,' or 'took under his protection.'

16, 17. **quam cum . . . dare,** 'but when Regulus was unwilling to grant it.' *Quam* is equivalent to *eam* and a conjunction. Cf. *quae*, Bk. II. 6, l. 7.

18, 19. **duce Xanthippo:** ablative absolute, 'under the leadership of Xanthippus.'

20. **ultima pernicie:** ablative of manner, 'with extreme disaster' or 'with utter destruction.'

XXII

1, 2. **coss. ambo Romani consules:** a noun cannot be used in the ablative absolute construction, when it is the subject of the sentence, but the use of *consulibus* with the

names of the two consuls, is used so commonly to express the date of the year, that the rule is forgotten and *consules* is repeated as the subject of the sentence.

7. **militem,** 'soldiery or army.' *Miles* is here used in a collective sense.

8. **et subacta,** 'and Africa would have been subdued, if there had not been so great a famine.'

8, 9. **subacta . . . fuisset, nisi . . . fuisset:** in this conditional sentence, both verbs are in the pluperfect subjunctive, to express an action, supposed contrary to the fact, to have occurred in past time. The use of *nisi*, which expresses an exception, is different from *si non* which expresses a negative condition, though the effect of the two expressions is often the same.

9. **exspectare,** 'to wait' or 'hold out.' An intransitive use of the verb, which is not very common.

11. **naufragium passi sunt,** 'suffered shipwreck.' The two languages here correspond, but *naufragium facere* is more usual.

13. **potuerint:** according to the sequence of tenses, *possent* would be expected here, but the perfect tense is used to lay stress on the lasting character of the event, without regard to its being contemporaneous with, or prior to, other past events. Cf. the use of *habuerit*, Bk. I. 11, l. 15, and *voluerit*, Bk. II. 12, l. 11.

15, 16. **neque in aliquo,** 'nor was their courage broken under any circumstance.' Here *his*, i. e. Romanis, is the dative of the indirect object, and is almost equivalent to the genitive of possession; cf. *ei super dextrum*, Bk II. 6, l. 11. The use of *aliquo* in this sentence is unusual, as *aliquis* denotes the existence of an object no matter of what kind, so long as one exists. We should have expected the adjective *ullus*, or the pronoun *quis* or *quisquam* in a negative sentence.

16. **infractus:** this compound participle has the same meaning as *fractus*. The preposition *in* is pleonastic, and does not give the word a negative sense like *immotus*, 'unmoved,' but merely strengthens the simple participle, like *incurvus*, 'bent,' *inclusus*, 'shut up,' &c.

XXIII

4. **reducentes,** 'while bringing back.' The consuls were surprised by a storm off Cape Palinurus in Lucania, and no less than 150 ships were wrecked.

5. **cum . . . displicerent,** 'since continual disasters were disagreeable to or broke the heart of the Romans.' *Displicere* is rather a mild word, but after the closing sentence of the last chapter, it was rather awkward to account for their change of front.

7. **recederetur,** 'that they should withdraw from naval engagements.' The verb *recederetur*, being intransitive in the active, is used impersonally in the passive. Cf. note on *pugnatum est*, Bk. II. 21, l. 3.

et tantum, 'and that only sixty ships should be kept for the protection of Italy.'

XXIV

2. **in Sicilia**: the war was now confined to Sicily, but the Romans were so alarmed by the elephants, that for some time they did not dare to attack the Carthaginians.

Afrorum ducem: i. e. *Hasdrubal.*

4. **cecidit**: the perfect of *caedo*, 'he slew.'

5. **reliquos errantes,** 'the rest he collected, while they were straying, by means of the Numidians.' The Numidians were a people who lived near the Carthaginians, in the country that is now called Algiers, and were hitherto subject to Carthage. They had taken the opportunity of recovering their independence, and had joined the Romans.

5, 6. **in auxilium,** 'as auxiliaries' or 'allied forces.' *Auxilium* usually means 'help' in the singular, and 'auxiliary forces' in the plural, but occasionally the singular also has the latter meaning.

6. **deduxit,** 'and led them to Rome in a long train, as his elephants, to the number of 130, blocked up all the roads.'

7. **pompa,** besides the meaning of 'procession' or 'train,' also may here be translated 'with great pomp.'

XXV

1. **Post haec mala,** 'after these misfortunes or defeats.' *Mala* is here the plural of *malum*, a neuter noun.

3. **ac permutationem,** 'and arrange an exchange of prisoners.'

5, 6. **nihil . . . egit,** 'acted in no way as though he were a Roman,' or 'in the character of a Roman.' All Roman citizens, by being captured or condemned to death, lost the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family, or, as they termed it, suffered a *capitis deminutio*, i. e. a loss of civil rights.

7. **venisset**: the subjunctive, because it is a dependent clause in Oratio Obliqua.

desiisse, 'had ceased to be a Roman citizen from the day on which he had fallen into the power of the Carthaginians.' Regulus is a favourite character in early Roman history, both for his heroism in giving the Senate advice, which secured him a martyr's death, and also for the frugality and simplicity of his life. His story is well told in the following lines, which are a paraphrase of an Ode of Horace:—

> Hence Regulus the wavering fathers firmed
> By dreadful counsel never given before;
> For Roman honour sued and his own doom;
> Hence he sustained to dare a death prepared
> By Punic rage. On earth his manly look
> Relentless fixed, he from a last embrace,
> By chains polluted, put his wife aside,
> His little children climbing for a kiss;
> Then dumb through rows of weeping, wondering friends,
> A new illustrious exile, pressed along.
>
> J. THOMSON.

8. **suasit ne**, 'advised them not to make peace.' After verbs of asking, commanding, advising, and striving, *ne* is used to express a purpose, when 'not' accompanies the English.

9. **illos enim**, 'for they, he said, were broken in spirit by so many disasters, and had no hope: while he himself was not of so much value, that so many thousands of captives should be restored in return for him alone (an old man too), and the few who had been captured from the Romans,' or 'on the Roman side.'

10. **tanti**: this is a genitive of price, sometimes called a locative, which is used in expressions of value, qualifying verbs. Occasionally *pretii* is added, but only when dependent on a substantive or the verb *esse*, and the genitive becomes one of quality or description.

12. **capti fuerant**: the indicative, because the relative clause is added by way of explanation by the writer.

obtinuit, 'he gained the day,' or 'he carried his point.'

13. **nullus admisit**, 'no one would listen to.' *Admittere* is the technical term for admitting a person to an audience.

14. **offerentibus**, 'and to the Romans, when they tried to keep him at Rome, he said that he would not remain in

that city, in which, since he had become the slave of the Carthaginians, he could not hold the rank of an honourable citizen.' *Offerentibus* is the dative of the indirect object after *negavit.*

18. **omnibus suppliciis**: it is said that he was placed in a barrel covered with nails, and that after his eyelids had been cut off, he was first thrown into a dark dungeon and then suddenly exposed to the rays of the sun. It is probable that most of these details were invented by the Romans, owing to their extreme hatred of the Carthaginians.

XXVI

2. **contra auspicia,** 'in spite of the auspices.' *Auspicium* is derived from *avis* and *specio*, and means literally the examination of birds, i. e. divination by observation of birds, while *augurium* is a more general word, used for any kind of divination. At Rome there was a college of priests, called *augurs*, who made known the future by observing the lightning, the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, and any unusual occurrence. The auspices were always taken before a battle, and if unfavourable, the fight was postponed. On this occasion the sacred fowls refused to eat, so Claudius threw them overboard, saying they could at all events drink. The superstitious Romans believed that his defeat was the reward of his impiety.

5. **alius,** 'the other.' The more correct word would be *alter*, which refers always to 'the one' or 'the other' of two people, while *alius* is used of not less than three people, and means 'another.'

6. **classem . . . amisit**: he is said to have lost 800 transports which he was convoying, and to have saved only two ships of war out of his fleet of 105 vessels.

XXVII

2-3. **Catulo . . . commissum est,** 'the conduct of the war was entrusted to Catulus.' *Bellum committere* is 'to begin a war,' but *bellum alicui committere* is 'to assign a war to some one as a commander.' It cannot mean 'the war was begun by Catulus,' as the preposition *a* would be required before the agent.

4. **in Siciliam**: more usually *ad* denotes direction towards, and *in* denotes into the place.

6. **aeger,** 'though ill, he went on board his ship.' Both *ascendere* and *conscendere* are used for 'to embark,' either with or without a preposition.

7. **superiore,** 'in the previous battle.' *Superior* may be used either of place or time; in the former case it means 'higher,' and in the latter 'previous' or 'preceding.'

8. **contra Lilybaeum,** 'opposite Lilybaeum.' *Contra* is often used with this meaning of places separated by water. The sentence might also be translated, 'an attack was made upon Lilybaeum with remarkable courage on the part of the Romans.'

9. **ingenti virtute**: an ablative of manner, which is usually accompanied by an adjectival predicate, except with a few phrases like *consilio* 'from policy,' *injuria* 'wrongfully,' &c. The preposition *cum* must be added in speaking of a weapon, a disease, or a mental quality, if no epithet is added. So *cum virtute vivere, cum cura exponere,* and *cum gladio comprehendere.*

12. **tredecim occisa**: understand *milia.*

14. **redactum,** 'fell into the hands of the Romans.' This expression is more correctly used of reducing people or states, but the meaning is clear.

15. **sexto**: i. e. *ante diem sextum.* 'On the 10th of March,' because the Romans, in counting from one day to another, included both days. The Ides fell on the 13th of the month, except in March, May, July and October, when the date was two days later. Cf. note on *undecimo Kalendas,* Bk. I. 1, l. 8.

19. **ut redimi . . . liceret,** 'that permission should be given for those captives to be ransomed.'

20, 21. **sine pretio,** 'without a ransom.'

21. **qui . . . essent,** 'who were in the possession of the state.' *Essent* is in the subjunctive, because it is in a dependent clause in the Oratio Obliqua.

21, 22. **qui autem,** 'but that those who were held by private individuals should return to Carthage, after paying their ransom to their masters.' The relative clause *qui tenerentur* is the subject to *redirent.*

22, 23. **ut . . . redirent**: the verb used in the preceding clause is *iussit,* which is properly followed by the accusative and infinitive *eos dari.* But the writer seems to have forgotten this, and now uses *ut redirent,* which construction is somewhat rare after *iubeo,* though very common after all other verbs of ordering.

XXVIII

1. **consules creati,** 'having been elected consuls.' *Consules* is in the nominative, because it is in apposition to *Lutatius et Manlius*, the subjects of the sentence.

2. **Faliscis,** 'made war upon Falisci, which was once a flourishing city of Italy.' *Faliscis* is the dative of the indirect object after *intulerunt*. Cf. note on *civitati*, Bk. I. 3, l. 1.

3. **quod ambo,** 'and this war the two consuls finished within six days of their arrival.' **quam**, instead of *postquam*, is found when preceded by the preposition *post* or *intra*, as here.

5. **ceteris pace concessa,** 'peace being granted to the rest, though their land was taken away to the extent of one-half.'

5, 6. **ex medietate**: this expression might also mean 'the land in the middle,' i. e. between the Romans and the Falisci. The word *medietas* is not classical, and is only found once in Cicero, as a translation of the Greek word *μεσότης*.

INDEX TO NOTES

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

A.	Aulus.	P.	Publius.
C.	Gaius.	Q.	Quintus.
Cn.	Gneus or Gnaeus.	S. or Sex.	Sextus.
L.	Lucius.	Ser.	Servius.
M.	Marcus.	Sp.	Spurius.
M'.	Manius.	T.	Titus.
Mam.	Mamercus.		

NOTE.—The usual abbreviations of Gaius and Gneus are C. and Cn. This is due to the fact that the letter G was not introduced into the language until after the First Punic War, and that the original abbreviations were kept, though the spelling of the words themselves was altered.

Ăchilles, Bk. ii. 11. Achilles, the son of Peleus, a king of Thessaly, was a great hero in the Trojan war. Having quarrelled with Agamemnon, the leader of the Greeks, he refused to take any further part in the war, until he was persuaded by his friend Patroclus. Afterwards, to avenge the death of Patroclus, he met and defeated Hector, one of the leading Trojan warriors, and dragged his body behind his chariot to the Greek ships. According to Homer, Achilles was slain before the walls of Troy, but other accounts relate that he was slain by Paris, who wounded him with an arrow in the heel, the only spot that was not made invulnerable, when his mother dipped him in the river Styx.

Aemĭlĭus, -i. ii. 22. The name of one of the most ancient patrician gentes at Rome, a member of which was M. Aemilius Paulus.

Aequi, -orum. An ancient and warlike people of Italy, who dwelt in the valley of the Anio, on the eastern border of Latium. Mount Algidus was one of their strongholds, and together with the Volsci, they constantly fought against Rome, but were finally defeated in B.C. 302.

Āfri, -orum. ii. 18, and following chapters. A name by which the Carthaginians were sometimes called. After the Third Punic War their captured territory became a Roman province, and was called Africa Provincia or simply Africa.

Afrĭca, -ae. ii. 21, &c. 1. In its restricted and original sense, the word Africa was used by the Romans to denote the country of the Carthaginians, which was generally called Libya by the Greeks.

2. In an extended sense, at later times, the word Africa was used for all that part of the continent, which was south of the Mediterranean.

Albāni, -orum. i. 4. The Albans were the inhabitants of Alba Longa, the mother-city of Rome, which was built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, on the strip of land lying between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus. It was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, and its inhabitants removed to Rome.

Albīnus, -i. ii. 8. The name of a patrician family at Rome, the founder of which defeated the Latins in the great battle near Lake Regillus, B.C. 498. *See* Postumius.

Ălexander, -dri. ii. 7. Alexander, surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, King of Macedonia, and founded the great Macedonian Empire, which extended as far as the river Indus. He died at Babylon, B.C. 323, at the early age of thirty-two.

Ălexandrīa, -ae. ii. 7. The ancient capital of Egypt, under the Ptolemies, built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, B.C. 336. It was famous for its great lighthouse, and its splendid library, the latter of which was partly destroyed in the siege of the city by Julius Caesar, and finally perished some 700 years later.

Algĭdus Mons. i. 17. A high, snow-capped, mountain range in Latium, stretching from Praeneste to Mount Albanus. It was covered with forest, and on it was situated the town

of Algidum, from which the Aequi usually made their attacks.

Allĭa, -ae. i. 20. A small river flowing into the Tiber, about eleven miles north of Rome, near Crustumerium, in the country of the Sabines. It was made memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls, 18 July, B.C. 390.

Ancus, -i. i. 5. Ancus Marcius, the fourth King of Rome, B.C. 637–613, said to have been the grandson of Numa, by his daughter Pompilia. The name denotes 'a servant of Mars.'

Ănĭo, -iēnis. ii. 5. The most famous tributary of the Tiber, into which it flowed, three miles above Rome. It rose in the Appennines and formed the boundary between the Sabine country and Latium. On it was situated the town of Tibur, where the river formed a beautiful waterfall.

Antemnātes, -ium. i. 2. The people of Antemnae, an ancient Sabine town, so called from its situation on the river Ănio, where it joins the Tiber. (*ante amnem.*)

Appius, -ii. 1. Appius Claudius, the decemvir, B.C. 450, who oppressed the plebeians, and after his attempt against Virginia, was put to death in prison. 2. Appius Claudius Caecus, the blind censor: famous for the public works he instituted during his censorship of B.C. 312. The first of these was the Via Appia, leading from Rome to Capua, formed of large blocks of lava, and the first part of which is still existing. The second was the Aqua Appia, a subterranean aqueduct, which supplied Rome with water.

Āpūlia, -ae. ii. 17. A province in lower Italy, north of Calabria and east of Samnium. It was divided into two parts by the river Aufidus, and Tarentum was its most famous town.

Ăquillius, -ii. ii. 20. The name of a Roman gens.

Ardĕa, -ae. i. 8. The chief town of the Rutuli, in Latium, conquered by the Romans B.C. 442.

Argŏs (*only nom. and acc.*), more frequently in the plural Argi, -orum. ii. 14. Argos was the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnese, and was one of the most ancient cities of Greece.

Ărīmĭnum, -i. ii. 16. Now Rimini, a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, colonized by the Romans in B.C. 268.

Aruns, -ntis. i. 10. An Etruscan name for the younger son, while the elder was called Lars. Here it refers to the younger son of Tarquin the Proud.

rejected owing to the influence of the aged Appius Claudius, the Blind.

Claudĭus, -ii. ii. 15. The name of a Roman gens. *See* notes on Canina, Appius, and Pulcher.

Clȳpea, -ae. ii. 21. A city on a promontory of the same name, in the NE. of the Carthaginian territory.

Coelĭus, -ii, sc. mons. i. 4. The Coelian Hill at Rome, named after the Etruscan, Coeles Vibenna, who helped Romulus against the Sabines; now the Lateran Mount.

Collātīnus, -i. i. 10. A cognomen of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, and nephew of Superbus.

Cŏrĭŏli, -orum. i. 15. A town of Latium, destroyed by Q. Marcius, who on this account received the surname Coriolanus, B.C. 493.

Cornēlius, -ii. ii. 9, 10, and 20. The most distinguished of all the Roman gentes. There are four people belonging to this gens mentioned in this period, viz., Asina, Lentulus, Rufinus, and Dolabella, not one of whom was very famous.

Corsĭca, -ae. ii. 20. The island Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, captured from the Carthaginians by the Romans in the first Punic War.

Corvus, -i. ii. 6. The cognomen given to M. Valerius, after he gained the victory over a Gaul, with the aid of the raven, which flew in the face of the barbarian.

Crustŭmīni, -orum. i. 2. The inhabitants of Crustumeria, a town of the Sabines, NE. of Fidenae, near the source of the river Allia.

Cŭrĭus, -ii. ii. 9. Manius Curius Dentatus, thrice consul and the victor over the Samnites, Sabines, and King Pyrrhus. He was a friend of Fabricius and celebrated for his frugality. He was called by Horace *incomptis Curium capillis*, and a saying of his has been handed down: 'I prefer ruling over the wealthy to being wealthy myself.'

Cursor, -oris. ii. 8. The cognomen of L. Papirius, who was five times consul and twice dictator, and frequently defeated the Samnites.

Dĕcĭus, -ii. ii. 13. The name of an ancient plebeian gens at Rome. Its two best known members were the father and son, each called P. Decius Mus, who as consuls voluntarily devoted themselves to death, to save their country, the former in the Samnite War, and the latter in the war with Pyrrhus. Owing to a dream that on one

Ătīlĭus, -ii. i. 17. The name of a family of the Atilia gens. *See* Regulus.

Ăventīnus, -i. sc. mons. One of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian.

Bĕnĕventum, -i. ii. 16. A town in Samnium, on the Via Appia, which was the high-road to the south, and hence much resorted to in warlike expeditions, like the Punic War.

Blaesus, -i. ii. 23. A cognomen of the Sempronian gens. *See* Sempronius.

Brundĭsīni, -orum. ii. 17. The people of Brundisium, which was an ancient town in Calabria, and the chief naval station of the Romans in the Adriatic, now Brindisi.

Bruttii, -orum. ii. 12. The inhabitants of the southern point of Italy, who came from the neighbouring territory of Lucania.

Brūtus, -i. i. 8. L. Junius Brutus, the relative of Tarquinius Superbus, who saved himself by feigning stupidity, and afterwards delivered Rome from regal dominion.

Caecĭlius, -ii. ii. 24. The name of a Roman gens. *See* Metellus.

Caenīnenses, -ium. i. 2. A small but ancient town of the Sabines, in Latium, whose king Acron is said to have been the first to wage war against Rome.

Caepĭo, -ōnis. ii. 23. A member of the famous Servilian gens, consul B.C. 254. *See* Servilius.

Caeso, -ōnis. i. 16. A Roman cognomen in the gens Fabia. *See* Fabius.

Cămillus, -i. i. 20, ii. 1. A cognomen of several persons in the gens Furia, the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, who conquered Veii and freed Rome from the Gauls. He was consular tribune six times and dictator five times during his life, and died B.C. 365 at the age of eighty-two.

Campānia, -ae. i. 8, ii. 8 and 12. The fruitful and luxurious province of Campania (i. e., the level country), whose chief cities were Capua and Baiae. It was the favourite resort in summer of the Roman nobles, and was situated in Middle Italy between Latium and Lucania.

Canīna, -ae. ii. 15. One of the consuls in the year when a treaty was made with the ambassadors sent from Alexandria by Ptolemy. B.C. 274.

Căpĭtōlium, -ii. i. 6 and 8. The Capitol, the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the summit of Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius by the

Fābrĭcius, -ii. ii. 12. Gaius Fabricius Luscinus was consul B.C. 282 and 278. In the former year he was sent to Tarentum to settle the exchange of prisoners, when Pyrrhus tried in vain to corrupt or terrify him. In the following year he took part in the battle, in which the Romans were defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum and in 278 subdued Southern Italy. Like Curius, he was frugal and simple and lived on his farm, when not engaged in the service of the State. His action in sending back the would-be poisoner to Pyrrhus is a signal instance of ancient Roman honour.

Fălisci, -orum. i. 20, ii. 28. A people of Etruria, whose capital also bore the same name, but was altered by the Romans to Falerii. They were of the same race as the Aequi, and were conquered by Camillus, B.C. 394.

Fīdēnae, -arum. i. 2 and 19. An ancient Sabine town in Latium, five miles NE. of Rome on the left bank of the Tiber. It was conquered by Romulus, but afterwards allied itself to Veii and was finally defeated, B.C. 438.

Flōrus, -i. ii. 20. C. Aquillius Florus, consul B.C. 260, conquered Sardinia and Corsica, for which he celebrated a triumph.

Fulvius, -ii. ii. 18. 1. Q. Fulvius, consul B.C. 264, when the first Punic War began.

2. Servius Fulvius Nobilior, consul B.C. 256, when his fleet was destroyed by a storm while returning from Carthage.

Fūrĭus, -ii. ii. 6 and 24, i. 20. 1. L. Furius, leader against the Gauls when Valerius gained his surname Corvus, B.C. 348.

2. C. Furius Pacilus, consul with Metellus, who gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, B.C. 252.

3. Furius Camillus. *See* Camillus.

Găbii, -orum. i. 8. An ancient town in Latium, half-way between Rome and Praeneste. It was captured by Tarquinius Superbus by stratagem; now called Castiglione.

Galli, -orum. i. 20. The Galli Senones were a powerful tribe on the upper part of the river Seine. In B.C. 400 some of them crossed the Alps and settled on the Adriatic between Ariminum and Ancona. They captured and burned Rome B.C. 390, but were finally defeated by the consul Dolabella, B.C. 283.

Gĕnucius, -ii. ii. 4. L. Genucius, consul B.C. 365, in which year a pestilence

Lucius escaped the same fate only by feigning to be an idiot, whence he received the surname Brutus. He is said to have put to death his own sons, for trying to restore the Tarquins, and he himself fell in battle fighting against the younger son of Superbus.

2. Lucius Iunius, consul B.C. 250, with Claudius Pulcher, who was severely defeated at sea by the Carthaginians, when he fought in spite of the auspices being against him.

Iuppĭter, (Iŏvis). i. 8. The chief god of the Romans, the father or lord of heaven, son of Saturn and husband of Juno. The nominative case is a contraction from Iŏvis or Diovis pater, and was sometimes written Diespiter. He was regarded as the special protector of Rome, and so the consuls upon entering office, and a general celebrating a triumph, offered sacrifices in his temple on the Capitoline Hill.

Lăcĕdaemŏnii, -orum. ii. 21. The inhabitants of Lacedaemon or Sparta, the capital of Laconia and the chief city of the Peloponnese or southern peninsula of Greece now called the Morea.

Laevīnus, -i. ii. 11. P. Valerius Laevinus was consul B.C. 280, and was the first general who fought an engagement with King Pyrrhus. The Romans fled after a stubborn fight, but so heavy were the losses of Pyrrhus, that he gained hardly anything by his victory, and is said to have exclaimed, 'In war, at any rate, these barbarians are not barbarous.'

Larcius, -ii. i. 12. The name of a patrician gens, a member of which, T. Larcius Flavus, was the first dictator. B.C. 501.

Lătīni, -orum. ii. 6. The inhabitants of the small district in Italy, enclosed between the rivers Tiber and Numicus, but afterwards including the conquered territory of the Volsci, Aequi, and Aurunci. After their conquest, most of the Latins did not become full Roman citizens, but had certain rights and privileges, which foreigners did not enjoy, called the *ius Latii*.

Lentŭlus, -i. ii. 14. Consul in the year B. C. 276, when Pyrrhus was finally defeated by Curius Dentatus and fled first to Tarentum and then to Greece.

Lĭbo, -onis. ii. 17. Consul with Regulus, B.C. 270, when a triumph was celebrated for the defeat of the people of Brundisium, and all Southern Italy

own neck. Hence the surname Torquatus.

3. L. Manlius Vulso, consul with Regulus, B.C. 257. He defeated the Carthaginians with great loss, penetrated their country as far as their capital, and brought back 27,000 captives.

4. A. Manlius, consul B C. 242. He defeated the Falisci with great loss, and took away half their territory.

Marcius, -ii. i. 15, and ii. 5.

1. Ancus Marcius, fourth King of Rome. *See* Ancus.

2. Q. Marcius, the conqueror of the Volsci. *See note on* Coriolos, i. 15.

Mĕtellus, -i. ii. 24. L. Caecilus Metellus was consul B.C. 251, when the Roman fortunes during the first Punic War were at a low ebb. The defeat of Regulus had left them in great dread of elephants on a battle-field, and Hasdrubal brought a large number of these animals to Sicily. The latter having attacked him, by a skilful use of slingers and javelin men Metellus so frightened the elephants that they turned and trampled on their own men. A decisive victory was gained and the courage of the Romans returned. He afterwards rescued the Palladium, or sacred image of Vesta, from the burning temple, but lost his eyesight in doing so.

Mūs, Mūris. ii. 13. The third member of the Decian family, who following out the *fatum familiare* or family destiny, devoted himself to the Earth and Manes, hoping thereby to save his country. *See* Decius.

Nōbĭlior, -ōris. ii. 22. The name of a family in the Fulvia gens. *See* Fulvius.

Nŭma, -ae. i. 3. The second King of Rome, but the events of his life are probably even more legendary than those ascribed to Romulus. He was a Sabine, and famed for his piety and wisdom. He established the whole religious system of the Romans, including the pontiffs, augurs, and vestal virgins.

Nŭmĭda, -ae. ii. 24. A wandering person, called by the Greeks a nomad. The word is here applied to the inhabitants of the country between Mauritania and Carthage, the modern Algiers, who were originally wandering tribes.

Ogulnius, -ii. ii. 16. Consul with Fabius Pictor, B.C. 272.

Ŏlympias, -ădis, *f.* i. 1. An Olympiad, the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and was usually

lived at the court of the Ptolemies, and died soon after this one began to reign.

Publĭcōla, -ae, *m.* i. 9. More correctly called Poplicula, a friend of the people, a surname of P. Valerius. Derived from *populus*, 'the people,' and *colo*, 'I worship.'

Pulcher, -chri. ii. 26. A Roman surname of the Claudii. P. Claudius Pulcher was consul B.C. 250, and was severely defeated by the Carthaginians at sea, after he had thrown overboard the sacred chickens. *See* note, ii. 26, l. 2.

Pulvillus, -i. i. 10. The cognomen of Horatius, the last of the five consuls in the first year after the banishment of the Tarquins. The word means 'a small pillow.'

Pyrrhus, -i. ii. 2. King of Epirus, born about B.C. 318, called Aeacides, and as these names indicate, claimed descent from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles. Invited by the people of Tarentum, a Greek colony, to help them against Rome, he crossed over with 25,000 men B.C. 281, but after several indecisive engagements, he was finally defeated in B.C. 274 at Beneventum, and returned home the following year. He was killed during an attack upon Argos, a city in the Peloponnese.

Quintius, -i. i. 17. The name of the gens to which Cincinnatus belonged. *See* Cincinnatus.

Quĭrīnālis, sc. mons. i. 7. The Quirinal, one of the seven hills of Rome, now Monte Cavallo. The word is derived from Quiris or Cures, a Sabine town.

Rēgŭlus, -i. ii. 17 and 21. M. Atilius Regulus, consul B.C. 267, when he triumphed over the Sallentini, a people in the south of Italy. His second consulship, B.C. 256, found the Romans engaged in the first Punic War. In this year it was decided to carry the war into Libya. Regulus landed at Clypea or Aspis, and for a year all went well, but the Carthaginians being reinforced by a body of mercenaries under the Spartan Xanthippus, defeated the Romans and took Regulus prisoner. *See* note, ii. 25.

Rēmus, -i. i. 1. The twin brother of Romulus, by whom, according to the legend, he was slain, after a dispute about the site and name of the city they were going to found.

Rhēa, -ae, *f.* i. 1. Rhea, or Rea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.

burned Rome. *See* note on Gallia.

Servīlius, -i. ii. 4, and 23. Two undistinguished members of the gens Servilia, the latter of whom was shipwrecked B.C. 254, and lost nearly all his fleet.

Servius, -i. i. 7. Servius Tullius, the sixth King of Rome, son of a female slave of Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquin. He was brought up as the king's heir, as Tanaquil by her powers of divination foresaw his greatness, and by a stratagem secured the kingdom for him, when her husband was murdered by the sons of Ancus Marcius.

Sĭcĭlia, -ae. ii. 14. The large island at the foot of Italy, so called from the Siculi, an Italian tribe, who migrated from the banks of the Tiber.

Suessa, -ae, *f.* i. 8. A town in Latium. *See* Pometia.

Sulpĭcius, -i. ii. 5, and 13. One member of this gens was consul B.C. 359, and defeated the Gauls; the other, Publius, was consul B.C. 280, and fought against Pyrrhus, in the battle in which his colleague P. Decius Mus sacrificed his own life.

Sūtrīni, -orum. ii. 1. The inhabitants of Sutrium, a town of Etruria. The capture of the town by Camillus was so cleverly done, that a proverb arose, *quasi eant Sutrium*, i.e. to set about anything as well prepared as Camillus.

Sȳrācūsae, -arum, *f.* ii. 19. The city of Syracuse in Sicily, now Siragossa, of which Hiero was king.

Tărentum, -i. ii. 13. A town of lower Italy, founded by a colony from Sparta B.C. 708. For its people, *see* note on Tarentinis, ii. 11.

Tarquĭnius, -ii. i. 7 and 8. The name of the fifth King of Rome, who came from Tarquinii, a city of Etruria, to which his father had migrated from Corinth. In the Etruscan language he was called Lucumo, the elder, but being debarred, as a foreigner, from all share in the government, he set out for Rome with great pomp, and was elected king after Ancus, by whose sons he was subsequently murdered. Tarquinius Superbus, the son of the fifth king, was the seventh and last King of Rome, and having secured the throne by murdering Servius Tullius, was himself banished through the agency of Brutus, B.C. 509.

Taurŏmĕnĭtāni, -orum. ii. 19. The people of Tauromenium, a town in the eastern part of Sicily, now Taormina.

Tībĕris, -is, *m.* i. 5. The

who were chaste and pure like the goddess herself. *See* note on Vestalis virginis, i. 1, l. 4.

Vĕtūrĭus, -i; **Vĕtūria**, -ae. i. 15; ii. 9. The name of a Roman gens.

1. T. Veturius Calvinus, consul B.C. 320. In his consulship he shared with his colleague Albinus the disgrace at the Caudine Forks, and with him abdicated his office.

2. Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, of whose visit to the camp of the Volscians a touching story is told. When her son was about to lead the Volscians against Rome, out of revenge for his treatment, she went with his wife Volumnia to persuade him to abandon his purpose. When he saw her he tried to kiss her, but she stopped him. 'Ere thou kiss me, let me know whether I am speaking to an enemy or my son.' Her tears prevailed and he was vanquished. 'Mother, thine is the victory, a happy victory for thee and Rome, but shame and ruin to thy son.' In her honour a temple was built to Fortuna Muliebris, or Woman's Fortune, on the Via Latina.

Virgĭnius, -ii. i. 16; i. 18.

1. T. Virgĭnius, consul in the year B.C. 478, when his colleague Caeso Fabius led the Fabian clan to the banks of the Cremera.

2. L. Virgĭnius, a Roman centurion, who killed his daughter to save her from Appius Claudius, exclaiming, 'There is no way but this to keep thee free.' He was elected tribune, and by his order Appius was dragged to prison.

Volsci, -orum. i. 19; ii. 1. The largest tribe in Latium, subdued by the Romans B.C. 338.

Vŏlumnia, -ae. i. 15. The wife of Coriolanus. *See* Veturia.

Vulso, -onis. ii. 21. L. Manlius Vulso. *See* Manlius 3.

Xanthippus, -i. ii. 21. The Lacedaemonian who commanded the Carthaginians when they defeated Regulus, B.C. 253.

VOCABULARY

abl. = ablative.
acc. = accusative.
act. = active.
adv. = adverb.
A. U. C. = Anno Urbis Conditae.
B. C. = Before Christ.
card. = cardinal.
cf. = confer, *i.e.* compare.
com. = common gender.
comp. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
constr. = construction.
demonst. = demonstrative.
dep. = deponent.
distrib. = distributive.
e.g. = exempli gratia (for instance).
f. = feminine gender.
gen. = genitive.
imperf. = imperfect.
impers. = impersonal.
indecl. = indeclinable.
interrog. = interrogative.
irreg. = irregular.
m. = masculine gender.
n. = neuter gender.
nom. = nominative case.
num. = numeral.
ord. = ordinal.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
plur. = plural.
poss. = possessive.
prep. = preposition.
pron. = pronoun.
rel. = relative.
sc. = scilicet (understand).
sing. = singular.
subj. = subjunctive.
subs. = substantive.
sup. = superlative.
v.a. = verb active.
v.n. = verb neuter.
voc. = vocative.

ā, ăb, *prep.* (*abl.*). (1) by (*of the agent*; *after a passive verb*). (2) from, away from.

ab-duco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead one away, to take or bring with one, to carry off.

absens, -entis, *part. of* absum, *used as adj.*; absent. se absente, *abl. abs.*, he being absent, *i.e.* in his absence, ii. 8.

ab-sum, ăbesse, āfui, āfuturus, *v. n.* (1) to be away from, be absent. (2) to be distant.

ac-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to go *or* come to *or* near, to approach.

ac-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (ad + capio), to accept, take, receive. Accepto omni patrimonio. (*abl. abs.*), taking all his property, i. 9; accepto auro, i. 20.

ăcĭēs, -ēi, *f.* (ācer). (1) A sharp edge *or* point. *Hence* (2) the front of an army (*conceived of as the edge of a sword*), line of battle. (3) *in the concrete*, an army drawn up in battle array. (4) the action of the troops, a battle.

ad, *prep.* (*acc.*). (1) *direction toward*, to, toward. (2) *with name of town*, to the neighbourhood of; ad Carthaginem, ii. 21. (3) *nearness or proximity* = apud, near to, at. (4) *with an object for which anything is done*, to, in order to; ad vindicandam iniuriam, ii. 12.

adeo, *adv. with verbs, or adjectives*, so, so much, so very. adeo pauper, so poor, i. 11.

ădhuc, *adv.*, to this place; *hence, of time*, until now, hitherto, as yet, i. 7 and 8.

ădĭcio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iēctum, 3 *v. a.* (ad + iăcio), *to throw up*; *constr.* aliquid alicui rei, to add *or* increase. *cf.* i. 5, adiecit montem.

ăd-ĭmo, -ĕre, -ēmi, -emptum, 3 *v. a.* (ad + emo), *to take for oneself from a person or thing*, to take away, deprive of. *constr. with dat. of person, acc. of thing*, alicui aliquid. *cf.* Tarquinio imperium, i. 8.

ad-iungo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, 3 *v. a.*, to join to, unite, annex. *cf.* territorio non parum, i. 6.

ad-mĭnistro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (1) *to be near as an aid*, to assist, administer. (ad + minister, *from* mănus.)

admīrātio, -onis, *f.*, wonder, admiration, astonishment.

ad-mīror, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.* 1., to wonder at, to admire.

ad-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.* to admit *to a place*, grant an audience, listen to. *cf.* nullus admisit, ii. 25.

adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fronting, opposite, facing the enemy. *cf.* adverso vulnere, ii. 11.

adversus, *prep.* [*acc.*], against, opposite.

aeger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, sick, ill.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, equal, like. *Hence* fair, just. *cf.* ii. 12.

aetas, -ātis, *fem.* (1) age, time of life. (2) time, period.

ăger, -grī, *m.* (1) land, territory. *cf.* ii. 28. (2) *in plural*, the country.

ag-grĕdior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep.* (ad + grădior.) to go to, *or* approach, *in a friendly or hostile way*; to attack.

ăgo, -ĕre, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.*, *to put in motion or move. Hence* (1) to do, *transact. cf.* ii. 25. (2) *of war*, to wage *or* carry on. (3) *without an object*, to fare, manage, get on. *cf.* bene egissent, i. 18; quae sub ipsis agebant, ii. 2. (4) *of a triumph*, to celebrate, ii. 1. (5) *followed by* ut, to make it one's object, aim at a thing that, strive that. *cf.* maxime egit ut. *cf.* i. 9.

āla, -ae, *f.*, a wing. In military language, the wing of an army (conceived of as a bird of prey).

ălĭquantum, *adv.*, somewhat, considerably.

ălĭquantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, some, not a little, considerable.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod (*plural*, aliqui, aliquae, aliqua), *indef. adj.*, some, any.

ălĭquis, aliquid (*plural*, aliqui ; *fem. sing.* rare), *indef. subst. pron.*, somebody or other, some one *or* something, any one *or* anything. *cf.* neque in aliquo.

ălĭquot, *indef. indecl. num.*, some, several, a few.

ălĭter, *adv.* otherwise, in another manner.

ălĭus, -a, -ud, *adj.*, other, another. alii . . . alii . . . , some . . . , others . . . .

alter, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, the one, the other (*of two*), the second. *In* ii. 18, altero *means* first. *See note.*

ambo, -bae, -bo, *num. plur.*, both.

ămīcĭtia, -ae, *f.*, friendship. *Hence*, league of friendship, alliance.

amīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, friendly, kind, favourable. *as subst.*, amicus, -i, a friend.

ā-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send away, to dismiss. *Hence*, to lose *accidentally.*

amplĭo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to enlarge, extend, increase.

amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full all round. *Hence*, great, large, extended. *In* i. 1, amplius *is comp adj.* ; *in* ii. 6, *the comp. adv.*

ancilla, -ae, *f.*, a handmaid, female slave.

angustiae, -arum, *f.*, narrowness. *Hence*, a defile, mountain-pass.

ănĭmus, -i, *m.*, mind, disposition. *in plural*, spirits, courage.

annus, -i, *m.*, a year.

annuus, -a, -um, *adj.* (1) that lasts a year, of a year's duration. (2) that returns or happens every year, annual, yearly.

antĕ, *prep.* (*acc.*) (1) before, *either of time or place.* (2) *adv. either of time or space*, before, previously, *or* in front, forwards. (3) ante quam, *conj.* before, before that.

antīquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, old, ancient, former.

appello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to speak to *or* call upon. *Hence*, to call by name, to call or declare *as something.* *cf.* i. 20.

ăpud, *prep.* (*acc.*), with, at, by, near.

ăqua, -ae, *f.* water. *also* an aqueduct. aquam ducere, *or* aqua Claudia. *cf.* ii. 9.

ardeo, -ēre, -rsi, -rsum, 2 *v. n.*, to be hot, to be on fire, to burn.

argentum, -i, *n.*, silver.

arma, -ōrum, *n. plural*, arms, weapons of war, war. Arma movere, to wage war, ii. 18.

armo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to arm, to equip, furnish with weapons ; *perf.*

part. armatus, an armed man, soldier, ii. 6.

ăro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to plough.

a-scendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to ascend, climb. *with* navem, to go on board a ship, embark, ii. 27.

a-spĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v. a.*, to look to *or* upon, to behold, see. *in* ii. 6. *absolutely*, *i. e. without an object*, to see.

atque *or* **ac** (*the latter only before consonants, except h, c, q*), *conj.*, and also, and besides, and, nay.

audio, -īre, -īvi, *or* -ĭi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to hear, to learn, to listen.

augustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, majestic, august.

aureus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of gold, golden, gilded.

aurum, -i, *n.*, gold.

auspicium, -ii, *n.* (ăvis + spĕcio), auspices, *i.e. divination by observing the flight of birds.*

aut, *conj.*, or ; *aut . . . aut*, either . . . or.

autem, *conj.*, but, moreover, however.

auxĭlium, -ii, *n.*, aid, help, auxiliary forces. *in* auxilium, ii. 24 ; auxilia, i. 15.

ā-verto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to turn away, avert, remove.

bellĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, warlike, military.

bellum, -i, *n.*, war. bellum commovere, to stir up a war, ii. 16; bellum commissum est Catulo, the war was entrusted to Catulus to carry on, ii. 27 ; bellum indicere alicui, to declare war against a person.

bĕnĕ, *adv.*, well.

bīni, -ae, -a, *num. distrib.*, two by two, two each, two at a time.

bĭs, *adv. num.*, twice.

bŏnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, good.

brāchium, -ii, *n.*, an arm (*of the body*).

caedo, -ĕre, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3 *v. a.*, to cut, cut down, cut to pieces, destroy, *of an army*, to rout. *cf.* ii. 14.

căpio, -ĕre, cēpi, captum, 3 *v. a.*, to take, to capture, take prisoner.

captīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, taken prisoner, captive ; *as subst.*, captivus, -i, *and* captiva, -ae, a male *or* female prisoner, *or* captive *in war.*

căput, -ĭtis, *n.*, a head. *Hence*, life, *civil or political, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family.* (2) *a charge affecting one's life, so* capitis damnatus, condemned on a capital charge, *i.e. to death*, ii. 8. (3) a person, inhabitant. tria milia capitum, ii. 7.

castra, -orum, *n.*, a camp. castra movere, to break up a camp.

cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, *lit.* fall. *Hence*, accident, mischance.

cătēna, -ae, *f.*, a chain (*usually in plur.*)

caussa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason, pretext.

cĕcīdi. *See* caedo.

cēdo, -ĕre, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n. and a.*, to go, to walk, to yield, to retire.

censor, -ōris, *m.*, a censor, *a Roman magistrate, of whom there were two, chosen originally every five years, and afterwards every year and a half, who had at first only the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division or rank under the census; afterwards they became judges of morals and conduct, and looked after the building and repairing of public works.*

census, -ūs, *m.*, *a registering and rating of Roman citizens, property, &c.*, a census.

centēsĭmus, -a, -um, *num. ordin.*, the hundredth.

centum, *indecl. num.*, a hundred.

certāmen, -ĭnis, *n.*, a contest, struggle.

cesso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, *to stand back. Hence,* to give over, cease, leave off.

cētĕrus, -a, -um (*the nom. masc. sing. not in use; the sing. in general rare*), the other, the other part, the rest, ii. 26.

cingo, -ĕre, -xi, -nctum, 3 *v. a.*, to surround, encompass, to enclose.

circā, *prep.* (*acc.*), round, round about, in the region of, near to.

circus, -i, *m.*, a circular line, circle. *Hence, the* Circus Maximus, *or* Circus, *the oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills. It held* 100,000 *spectators, was surrounded by galleries three stories high, and a canal called* Euripus. *Throughout its length in the middle, a wall four feet high and twelve feet broad was built, at the ends of which there were three columns on one base, around which the combatants passed seven times. There were also other Circi, of which the most famous was the* Circus Flaminius.

cīvīlis, -e, *adj.*, of *or* pertaining to citizens, civil, civic. *Hence,* demeaning oneself as a citizen, befitting a private citizen. *cf.* i. 9, civiles essent, 'should behave like citizens.'

cīvis, -is, *com.*, a citizen (*male or female*).

cīvĭtas, -ātis, *f.*, *the privileges of a Roman citizen,* citizenship. *Hence,* the citizens united in a community, a state *or* city.

clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clear, bright, illustrious, famous, glorious.

classis, -is, *f.*, a fleet.

claudo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 *v.a.*, to shut *anything that is open,* to close.

clŏāca, -ae, *f.*, a sewer. *The cloaca Maxima, an artificial canal at Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber.*

coelum, -i, *n.*, the heaven, the sky.

coepi, -isse, coeptus, 3 *v. a. and n. defect.*, to begin, commence.

cŏ-erceo, -ēre, -cui, -cĭtum, *v. a.*, to enclose, to confine, to restrain. (cum + arceo.)

cognōmen, -ĭnis, *n.*, *a name added to the nomen, or name of the gens, usually the third word in order in the full name of each citizen; sometimes followed by a fourth, called the agnomen, but in the classical period, including the agnomen*, a surname, family name, epithet. *Sometimes for nomen*, a name.

co-gnosco, -ĕre, -gnōvi, -gnĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to become acquainted with, to perceive, to learn to know. *In* ii. 18, cognosceretur *is used impersonally*, 'it might be known.'

collatus. *See* confero.

collēga, -ae, *one who is chosen at the same time with another*, a colleague.

col-lĭgo, -ĕre, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 *v. a.*, to gather *or* collect together, assemble, draw together, to collect. (cum + lĕgo.)

collum, -i, *n.*, the neck.

cŏlo, -ĕre, cŏlui, cultum, 3 *v. a.*, to cultivate, to till, to worship.

com-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to connect, to unite. *Hence*, proelium committĕre, to begin *or* engage in a battle, *but*, bellum alicui committere, to entrust the conduct of a war to a person, ii. 27.

com-mŏveo, -ēre, -mōvi. -mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to shake, to stir, to raise up, to excite. *Hence*, bellum commovere, ii. 16, and i. 2.

com-mūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, general, universal, shared by all.

com-pāreo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v. n.*, to be evident *or* apparent, to appear, be visible, i. 2.

com-pĕrio, -ire, -pĕri, -pertum, 4 *v. a.*, to ascertain, to learn, to find, ii. 13.

com-pleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v. a.*, to fill up, to complete.

complexus, -ūs, *m.*, a surrounding, embracing, embrace, ii. 25.

compŭtatio, -onis, *f.*, a computing, reckoning, computation.

con-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n. and a.*, to grant, allow, consign, yield.

con-cĭdo, -ĕre, -cĭdi, 3 *v. n.*, to fall together, to fall down, to fall, *in battle.*

con-cĭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to stir up, rouse up, excite.

con-clūdo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to shut up closely, close up, confine.

condĭcio, -ōnis, *f.*, an agreement, condition, stipulation, terms, ii. 12.

condĭtor, -ōris, *m.*, a maker, builder, framer, founder.

con-do, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to put together, to found, establish, build.

con-fero, conferre, contŭli, collātum, 3 *v. a.*, to collect, gather. *Hence, in a hostile*

manner, manum *or* castra conferre ; *also* se conferre, to betake oneself, to go. (2) to bring together for comparison, to compare.

con-fĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to make ready, complete, accomplish. (2) to destroy, kill, consume.

con-fundo, -ĕre, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3 *v. a.*, to pour or mix together, to confuse.

cōn-ĭcio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to throw or bring together, to unite, ii. 21.

con-iungo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, 3 *v. a*, to join, unite.

con-sĕcro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to elevate to the rank of a deity, to place among the gods, to deify, i. 2.

con-sĕnesco, -ĕre, -nui, 3 *v. n.*, to grow or become old, live to an old age, i. 11.

con-sīdo, -ĕre, -sēdi *or* -sīdi, -sessum, 3 *v. n*, to take a seat, to settle. *Hence, as a military term*, to encamp, pitch a camp.

consĭlium, -ii, *n.*, deliberation, counsel, advice, plan.

conspectus, -ūs, *m*, sight ; in conspectu, in sight of.

con-stĭtuo, -ĕre, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to cause to stand, place, fix, *of a city*, to found, i. 1. *Hence*, to settle, determine, appoint.

consŭētūdo, -ĭnis, *f*, custom, habit.

consul, -ŭlis, *m.*, a consul (*abbrev.* cos., *also in plur.* coss.), *one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman State, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings. In abl. with the names of the consuls, to designate the year, e.g.* Veturio et Postumio coss., *i. e.* in the consulship of Veturius and Postumius.

consŭlāris, -e, *adj.*, of *or* pertaining to a consul, consular. *Used as a noun*, one who has been a consul, an ex-consul.

consŭlātus, -ūs, *m.*, the office of consul, the consulate *or* consulship.

con-temno, -ĕre, -tempsi, -temptum, 3 *v. a.*, to value little, to despise, disdain.

con-tendo, -ĕre, -di, -tum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to stretch or strain. *In neuter sense*, to exert oneself, to strive, *or* to direct one's course, to march, journey hastily.

con-tingo, -ĕre, -tĭgi, -tactum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to touch or reach. *With dat. of person*, to happen to one, to befall, fall to one's lot, ii. 11.

contĭnuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uninterrupted, continuous, successive.

contrā, *prep.* (*acc.*), against, opposite ; *adv.*, on the opposite side, opposite.

cōpia, -ae, *f.*, plenty ; *usually in plur.*, copiae, -arum, forces, soldiers.

cor-rumpo, -ĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 *v. a.*, to destroy, ruin, waste. *Hence*, to dishonour, to seduce.

corvus, -i, *m.*, a raven.

coss. *See* consul.

crēdo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to trust, be-

lieve, *or* confide in. *Constr. with dat. of person and acc. of thing.*

crĕo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to make, create, produce. *Technically*, to appoint to any office, choose, elect.

cresco, -ĕre, crēvi, cretum, 3 *v. n.*, to grow, arise, spring. *Hence*, to grow up, thrive, increase, prosper.

cum, *prep.* (*abl.*), with, together with; *always joined after personal pronouns, e.g.* me-cum.

cum, *conj.*, when, whenever, since, although. Cum *is used in three senses, the merely temporal, the causal, and the concessive.*

cursus, -ūs, *m.*, running, speed. *Hence*, course *or* path, ii. 14.

custōdia, -ae, *f.*, watch, guard. *Hence, a place where guard is kept*, a prison.

damno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to condemn, sentence. *Constr. with acc. of person, gen. of crime or punishment. Freq. with* capitis, *i.e. on a capital charge.*

dē, *prep.* (*abl.*), from, concerning, about, down from, out of.

dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 *v. a.*, to owe; *with infin.*, to be bound, I ought, must, should, &c. *cf.* i. 16. (de + habeo, to have *or* keep from some one.)

dē-cēdo, -ĕre,-cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to depart, disappear. *Hence, of living beings*, to depart from life, to die, i. 3.

dĕcem, *num.*, ten.

dĕcemvĭri, -ūm *or* -ōrum, *m.*, *a body of ten men*, the decemviri *or* decemvirs: *they were called more fully* decemviri legibus scribundis, *and ruled alone and absolutely in the years of Rome*, 303 to 305.

dē-cerno, -ĕre, -crēvi, -crētum, 3 *v. a.*, to decide, judge, determine, decree.

dĕcĭmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the tenth.

dē-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to catch, deceive, cheat.

dĕcrētus, *perf. part.* *See* dĕcerno.

dē-dĕcus, -oris, *n.*, disgrace, dishonour, shame, infamy.

dĕdi. *See* do.

dēdĭtio, -onis, *f.*, a giving up, surrender.

dē-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead away, fetch, bring down.

dē-fendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to ward off, defend, protect.

dēfensor, -ōris, *m.*, a defender, protector.

dē-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -latum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring down, to bring. *Hence*, deferre in censum, to bring anything for assessment; *in pass. with middle force*, to report oneself for assessment, i. 7.

dĕinde, *adv.*, thereafter, thereupon, then.

dēlātus, *past part. from* dēfĕro.

dēleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v. a.*, to abolish, destroy.

dē-mergo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to sink.
dē-pŏpŭlor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *dep. v. a.*, to lay waste, ravage, pillage, plunder.
dēprĕcatio, -ōnis, *f.*, a warding off by prayer, a deprecation, prayer for pardon.
dē-scrībo, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, 3 *v. a.*, to copy off, transcribe. *Hence*, to mark off, define, divide, i. 3.
dē-sĭno, -ĕre, -sĭi, -sĭtum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, to pull down. *Hence*, to leave off, give over, cease, desist.
dē-tergeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, 2 *v. a.*, to wipe off, wipe away.
dĕus, -i, *m.*, a god.
dexter, -tĕra, -tĕrum, *and more freq.* -tra, -trum, to the right, on the right side, right (*opp. to* laevus *and* sinister).
dīco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to say, state, declare, *and with secondary predicate*, to call *or* name. *In pass.* dicor, diceris, dicitur, *with nom. and infin.*, it is said that I, thou, he, &c., *or* they say that I, &c.
dictātor, -oris, *m.*, a dictator, *a supreme magistrate, elected by the Romans, in seasons of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority.*
dictātūra, -ae, *f.*, the office of a dictator, a dictatorship.
dĭes, -ĭēi, *m.*, a day (*in sing. fem. also of an appointed day*).
diffĭcĭle, *adv.*, with difficulty, *comp. adv.*, difficilius, ii. 14.
dignĭtas, -atis, *f.*, worthiness, merit, desert. *Also* dignity, rank, office.
dī-mĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to brandish one's weapon; *hence*, to fight, struggle, contend.
dī-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send different ways, send away, dismiss, release.
dis-plĭceo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 *v. n.*, to displease; *constr. generally with a dative, as in* ii. 23, *but sometimes without, as* ii. 13.
dīto, -āre, -āvi, 1 *v. a.*, to enrich, ii. 22.
dĭū, *adv.*, a long time, long while, long.
dĭūturnĭtas, -ātis, *f.*, length of time, long duration, durability.
dīves, -ĭtis, *and* dīs, dītis, rich, costly; *comp.*, divitior *or* ditior; *sup.*, divitissimus *or* ditissimus.
dī-vĭdo, -ĕre, -vīsi, -vīsum, 3 *v. a.*, to force asunder, part, separate, divide.
dō, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, 1 *v. a.*, to give, cause, place, put, ii. 11.
dŏmĭnus, -i, *m.*, a master, possessor, ruler, lord. *Also as a title of the emperors.*
dŏmus, -ūs, *f.*, a house, home.
dŭcenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, two hundred.
dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead *or* march an army. *Hence*, to produce, construct, make (fossas, i. 7).
dŭŏ, -ae, -ŏ, *num. adj.*, two.

dŭŏdĕcim, *card. num. indecl.*, twelve.
dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus, -a, -um, *ord. num.*, twelfth.
dŭplĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to double. *Hence*, to enlarge, augment, increase, i. 6.
dūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard, severe, rough.
dūx, dŭcis, *com.*, a leader, conductor, guide. duce Fŭrio, 'under the leadership of Furius,' *abl. abs.*

ē, *prep.*, out of, from. *See* ex.
ē-do, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to give out, put forth, bring forth. *In pass.* to be born, i. 1.
ef-fĭcĭo, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to make out. *Hence*, to execute, accomplish, make up, complete, ii. 6.
ē-ĭcĭo, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to cast or drive out, to eject, expel.
ĕlĕphantus, -i, *m.*, an elephant.
ē-lĭgo, -ĕre, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 *v. a.*, to pick out, choose, elect.
ē-mĭneo, -ēre, -ui, 2 *v. n.*, to stand out in relief, be prominent.
ĕo, īre, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, *v. n.*, to go.
ĕquĕs, -ĭtis, *m.*, a horseman, rider, *esp. in plur.* equites, cavalry.
ergō, *adv.*, consequently, therefore.
erro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n. and a.*, to wander, stray at random, rove.
et, *conj.*, and, also, even. et . . . et, 'both . . . and.'
ĕtiam, *conj.* (et + iam), also, even.
ex *or* **ē**, *prep.* (*abl.*), (ex *always before vowels and elsewhere more frequent than* e), out of, from.
excĭdium, -ii, *n.*, overthrow, ruin, destruction.
ex-cīdo, -ĕre, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 *v. a.* (caedo), to overthrow, raze, demolish utterly, ii. 19.
ex-clūdo, -ĕre, -clūsi, -clūsum, 3 *v. a.* (claudo), to shut out, exclude.
exercĭtus, -ūs, *m.* (exerceo), *a disciplined body of men*, an army.
ex-ĭgo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.* (ăgo), to thrust or drive out, banish. post reges exactos, 'after the expulsion of the kings.' *Also*, to require, exact, claim, ii. 7.
exĭguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small, little, scanty.
exordium, -ii, *n.* (ordior), the beginning, commencement, i. 1.
ex-păvesco, -ĕre, -pāvi, 3 *v. n. and a. inceptive*, to be greatly afraid *or* terrified, to dread.
ex-pello, -ĕre, -pŭli, -pulsum, 3 *v. a.*, to drive out *or* away, to expel.
explōrātor, -ōris, *m.*, a searcher out. *Hence, in military language*, a spy, scout.
ex-sisto *or* **ex-isto**, -ĕre, -stĭti, -stĭtum, 3 *v. n.*, to stand out. *Hence*, to arise, become, be.

ex-specto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to look out for. *Hence*, to wait, ii. 22.

ex-stinguo, -ĕre, -stinxi, -stinctum, 3 *v. a.*, *to put out what is burning. Hence*, to extinguish life, to kill, destroy.

exsŭlo *or* **exŭlo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to be an exile, to live in exile, i. 20.

extrā, *prep.* (*acc.*), outside of, without, beyond.

făcio, -ĕre, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.*, to make, to do, *as* iniuriam, ii. 2. *With a double object, to make a thing into something*, to make *or* appoint. *In pass., with secondary predicate*, consul factus est (i. 9), 'he was made consul.'

fămēs, -is, *f.*, hunger, famine.

fămĭlia, -ae, *f.*, a family, household, *including slaves and property.*

fătālĭter, *adv.*, according to fate, fatally ; *with* mori, to die a natural death, i. 11.

fătīgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to weary, tire, fatigue ; vex, harass, ii. 9.

făvor, -ōris, *m.*, favour, good will, partiality.

fēlīcĭter, *adv. of* felix, luckily, happily, successfully.

fēmĭna, -ae, *f.*, a woman.

fĕrē, *adv.*, almost, nearly, about, for the most part, i. 1 *and* i. 2.

fermē, *adv.*, *a fuller form of* fere, *probably contracted for sup.*, ferime.

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, *v. a.*, to bear, bring, carry. *In pass.*, to betake oneself ; *also*, ferunt, fertur, &c., they relate, tell, it is said, appears, &c.

ferrum, -i, *n.*, iron, iron implement ; *esp. freq.*, a sword.

fĭdes, -ĕi, *f.*, trust, faith, confidence. *Hence*, a promise of protection, in fidem accipere, to take under one's care, to make an alliance with.

fīlia, -ae, *f.*, a daughter.

fīlius, -ii *or* -i, *m.*, a son.

fīnio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ĭi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to limit, enclose within boundaries, end, finish.

fīnis, -is, *m.* (*rarely f. in sing.*), a limit, boundary, end. *Hence, in plur.*, borders, *i.e.* land, country ; dare finem, to put an end to.

fīnĭtĭmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bordering upon, neighbouring. *subst.*, finitimi, -orum, neighbours.

fiscus, -i, *m.*, *a basket for keeping money. Hence*, a purse, *and so*, the public purse, state treasury, ii. 27.

flētus, -ūs, *m.*, a weeping, wailing.

flŭo, -ĕre, -xi, -xum, 3 *v. n.*, to flow. *In* ii. 3, *of time*, to pass away.

flŭvius, -ii, *m.*, a river.

fossa, -ae, *f.* (fodio, *i.e.* fossa terra), a ditch, trench, furrow, *drawn to mark foundations*, i. 7.

frango, -ĕre, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.*, to break, break in

pieces. *Hence*, to weaken, subdue, break the power of.
frāter, -tris, *m.*, a brother.
fraus, fraudis, *f.*, a deceit, imposition, fraud, treachery, ii. 20.
fŭgio, -ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 *v. n. and a.*, to flee, take flight, escape. *Also, like* exulo, to be an exile.
fŭgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to put to flight, to chase away, ii. 13.
fulmen, -ĭnis, *n.*, lightning *that strikes or sets anything on fire*, a thunderbolt.
furcŭla, -ae, *f. dim.* (furca), a little fork. *So* Furculae Caudinae, *two lofty fork-shaped defiles near Caudium.*

gĕner, -i, *m.*, a son-in-law.
gĕnĭtus. *See* gigno.
gens, gentis, *f.*, a race *or* clan, *embracing several families with a common name. Hence, like* populus, a nation, people.
gĕnus, -ĕris, *n.*, birth, descent, origin. *In concrete*, a race, stock.
gĕro, -ĕre, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.*, to bear about with one, bear, carry. *Hence, to bear the conduct of anything*, to carry on, wage *war*, to transact, perform.
gigno, -ĕre, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to beget, bear, bring forth, produce. *In pass.*, to be born.
grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear, pleasing, agreeable. *Comp.* gratior, ii. 20.
grăvĭter, *adv. of* grăvis, deeply, severely. *sup.*, gravissime.

hăbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, 2 *v. a.*, to have, hold, keep, possess, i. 7. *With double object, or secondary predicate, esp. with perf. part. pass.*, to have *or* possess *in any capacity*: *also*, to make, render, exercitum salvum, ii. 26: *also*, to hold, account, regard, consider.
hic, haec, hoc, *pron. demonstr.*, this.
hinc, *adv.* (*for* hince, *locative of* hic), from this place, hence. (1) *of the origin*, from this source *or* cause, hence; (2) *of time*, from this time, after this.
histŏria, -ae, *f.*, history.
hŏmo, -ĭnis, *com.*, a human being, man.
hŏnestas, -ātis, *f.*, honour, reputation, credit. *rarely, like* honor, an office, dignity, rank.
hŏnestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, regarded with honour, distinguished, noble, honourable.
hŏnor, -ōris, *m.*, honour, esteem. *in partic.*, public honour, office, post, preferment.
hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, honourably, with honour *or* respect.
hostis, -is, *com.*, a stranger, foreigner. *Hence*, an enemy. (*cf.* hasta, a spear.)
hūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* (hŏmo), of *or* belonging to man, human.

ĭbī, *adv.*, in that place, there

(*from pronoun* is, *with dat. ending as in* tibi).

ĭco, -ĕre, īci, ictum, 3 *v. a.*, to strike, hit, smite; *only found in a few forms.*

īdem, ĕadem, ĭdem (*gen.* eiusdem), *pron.*, the same. *from pron.* is, *and demonstr. suffix* dem. *In* i. 6, *where two predicates are referred to the same subject*, at the same time, likewise.

Īdūs, -ŭum, *f. plur.*, *one of the three days in each month, from which the other days were reckoned in the Roman calendar, the* Ides; *it fell upon the* 15*th day of March, May, July and October; upon the* 13*th day in the other months. In* ii. 27, vi *ante Idus Martias, refers to the* 10*th of March, because the days were reckoned inclusively. Compare the French,* d'aujourd'hui en huit, *i.e.*, a week hence.

ĭgĭtur, *conj.*, therefore, then, accordingly.

ignis, -is, *m.*, fire. (*abl. usually* igni.)

ille, illa, illud (*gen.* illīus), *pron. demonst.*, that, he, she, it. *To indicate some well-known or celebrated object,* the ancient, the well-known, the famous; *cf.* ille est Fabricius, ii. 14; Valerius ille, i. 2.

illic, *adv.*, in that place, yonder, there.

illustris, -e, *adj.*, clear, bright. *Hence,* famous, illustrious.

impĕrātor, -ōris, *m.*, a commander-in-chief, general.

impĕrium, -ii, *n.*, a command. *Hence,* authority, command, control, *or* supreme power, sovereignty, empire.

impĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to command, order; *also as a military term*, to rule, govern.

im-pĕtro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to accomplish, obtain, procure, *especially by request or entreaty.* (in + patro.)

im-pleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v. a.*, to fill up, complete, finish. *In* ii. 16, *the gerundive* implendum *is used after a verb of promising, instead of the fut. infin. pass.*

im-pōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to place *or* put upon; *constr. usually* aliquid alicui rei *or* in aliquam rem.

ĭn, *prep.* (1) *with abl.*, in *or* on, in the case of; (2) *with acc.*, into, in regard to, against, to, towards. *Hence,* in fidem accipere, to receive in submission *or* in alliance; in perpetuum, for ever; in potestatem venire, to fall into the hands of, &c.

inchŏo (*better* incŏho), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to lay the foundations of, begin, commence, i. 6 Capitolium.

incognĭtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, not known, unknown.

incrēmentum, -i, *n.* (incresco), growth, increase, augmentation, addition.

in-dīco, -ĕre, -dixi, -dictum, 3 *v. a.*, to declare publicly, proclaim ; *so* bellum indicere alicui, to declare war against a person ; *also*, to impose, inflict, order.

in-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to conduct, lead *or* bring into *a place*, *as* aquam Claudiam, ii. 9.

infāmis, -e, *adj.*, disreputable, notorious, infamous.

in-fĕro, inferre, intŭli, illātum, *v. a.*, to carry, bring *or* throw into *a place ; with* bellum alicui, to make war upon, wage war against. *cf.* i. 2.

in-fīnītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, immense; infinitum pondus, ii. 27. *Comparative*, infinitior.

in-fringo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.*, to break, to weaken, lessen ; animus infractus, their courage was broken, ii. 22.

ingens, -tis, *adj.* (in + genus, that goes beyond its kind or species), of immoderate size, vast, huge, immense.

in-grĕdior, -di, ingressus sum, *v. dep. n. and a.* (in + grădior), to go into, to enter.

iniūria, -ae, *f.* (in + ius), anything that is contrary to justice, an outrage, wrong, injury; iniuria raptarum, the wrong done to the women who were carried off, i. 2.

in-sĕquor, -i, insecutus sum, 3 *v. dep. n. and a.*, to follow, to follow after *or* upon. *Hence*, to come next *or* to succeed ; ab insequentibus consulibus, by the succeeding consuls.

insŏlens, -ntis, *adj.*, contrary to custom, unusual. *Hence*, immoderate, haughty, arrogant. *In* i. 9, insolentiores *is the comp. absolute*, *i.e.* too overbearing.

in-stĭtuo, -ĕre, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to put into, to plant, fix, set. *Hence*, to institute, set up, found, ludos, i. 6. (in + stătuo.)

in-strŭo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v.a.*, to build into, construct, erect. *Hence*, to set in order, draw up in battle array.

inter, *prep.* (*acc.*), between *or* among.

inter-fĭcio, -ĕre -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.* (inter + făcio), to put between, destroy, kill, slay, ii. 13.

inter-iăcio, *and* inter-ĭcio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to throw or cast between ; *most frequent in past participle, as* interiectis annis, after the interval of several years, ii. 10.

intrā, *prep.* (*acc.*), on the inside, within : *of time*, during, in the course of.

intro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to walk *or* go into, to enter.

īn-vĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. a.*, to come upon, find, meet with. *Hence*, to find out *or* discover.

invĭcem *or* in vicem, *adv.*,

in turn, alternately, one after another: *also used for* each other, i. 10.

in-victus, -a -um, *adj.*, not conquered. *Hence*, invincible, unconquerable.

invĭdia, -ae, *f.*, envy, grudge, jealousy (*from* invideo, to look maliciously at).

invīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to invite, treat, feast.

ipse, ipsa, ipsum (*gen.* ipsīus, *dat.* ipsi), *pron. demonstr.*, he, *i.e. the master*, himself; *also*, self, in person, *and* herself, itself (*contracted for* is-pse, *i.e.* is-pte, *root* pŏtis).

īrascor, -sci, īrātus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to be angry, to be in a rage: *perf. particip.* iratus, *used as adj.*, angry, furious, violent.

is, ĕa, id, *pron. demonstr.*, he, she, it, this *or* that *man, woman, or thing.*

ĭtă, *adv.*, in this manner, so, thus. *Hence*, in the following manner, as follows, on the following terms *or* conditions: *also*, to such a degree, so very, so much.

ĭtăque, *conj.*, and so, and thus, accordingly, therefore.

ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (*from* īre, ĭtum, to go), a going, a walk. *Hence*, a journey *or* a march, a road.

ĭtĕrum, *adv.*, again, a second time, once more, anew.

In Latin the letter J *was represented by the same character as* I, *though in the middle of words the* i *is sometimes written twice, e.g. Aiiax, Maiia. The letter* j *was probably sounded like an English* y. *The form* j *is modern and represents the use of* i *as a consonant. The initial letter in compounds of* iacio *was dropped before an* i, *although the quantity of the preposition was lengthened, as* īn-ĭcĭo.

iăceo, -ĕre, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 *v. n.*, to lie down, lie dead, have fallen.

iam, *adv.*, now, already, soon.

iŭbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, *v. a.*, to bid, order. *Constr. usually with acc. and infin., but in* ii. 27, *followed also by* ut *with subj.*

iūdex, -ĭcis, *com.*, a judge.

iūgĕrum, -i, *n.* (*in sing. according to 2nd decl.; in plur. acc. to 3rd, but gen. plur. always* iugerum), *an* acre *or rather* iuger *of land, measuring* 80 *by* 40 *yards, or* 3200 *square yards, about two thirds of an English acre.*

iŭgum, -i, *n.* (iungo, to join *or* yoke), a yoke, *for oxen;* a collar, *for horses: as the symbol of humiliation and defeat, in* ii. 9, *the* yoke *consisted of two upright spears, fixed in the ground, and a third laid across them, under which conquered enemies were made to pass.*

iungo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, 3 *v. a.*, to join, fasten, connect: *with acc. and dat. of indirect object*, to join oneself to, unite with, ii. 10.

iŭvĕnis, -is, *adj.* (*comp.* iūnior), young. *As subst.*

iŭvenis, -is, *com.*, a young man *or* a young woman.

Kalendae, -arum, *f.*, the Calends, the first day of the month. *The character* K *disappeared from the Latin language, except at the beginning of a few words, for each of which the letter* K *was in common use as an abbreviation. The word* Kalendae *is derived from the Greek* καλέω, *because on that day the college of priests used to proclaim the order of days for the month, i.e. the date of the Nones and Ides, from which the others were reckoned.*

lăbōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to labour, exert oneself, strive. *Hence*, to be in distress, difficulty, *or* danger.

laetor, -āri, laetātus sum, 1 *v. dep. n.*, to rejoice, be glad, delight.

lătro, -ōnis, *m.*, a hired servant. *Hence*, a robber, brigand.

lătrōcĭnor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. n.*, to (1) perform military service for pay; (2) to live the life of a freebooter *or* robber, i. 1.

lectio, -ōnis, *f.*, a reading, perusal.

lēgātus, -i, *m.*, an ambassador, legate. *Also*, a deputy, lieutenant (lēgo, to send with a commission).

lĕgio, -ōnis, *f.* (lĕgo, I choose). a body of soldiers, a Roman legion. *It consisted of ten cohorts of foot-soldiers, and* 300 *cavalry, making together about* 4200 *men at this period. In the time of the kings, the legion fought in one compact mass, called the* phalanx, *but Camillus, at the beginning of the fourth century* B. C. *is said to have divided it into smaller bodies, called* manipuli. *The legion was afterwards divided into three lines, called* hastati, principes, *and* triarii, *and each contained ten* manipuli, *drawn up at a short distance from each other in the following way* :—

— — — —
— — —
— — — —

The intervals were of the same length as the front of a maniple, and the first line, when retiring, withdrew between the intervals of the second, while the principes *advanced to the fight. The* 300 *cavalry were divided into ten* turmae, *or squadrons of thirty men, each* turma *being commanded by three* decuriones. *The* triarii *were armed with the* hasta, *or long pike, while the two front ranks carried the* pilum, *which was of wood sheathed with iron, and was only used as a missile, being about six feet long. In addition they all carried a sword and a shield, to which the cavalry added a lance.*

lĕgo, -ĕre, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v.a.*, to gather, collect. *Of soldiers*, to choose, levy, recruit, ii. 6.

lex, **lēgis**, *f.* (ligo, to bind), *a proposition for a law made to the people by a magistrate*, a bill. *Hence, a bill which has become a law*, a law.

līběri, **-ōrum**, *m. plur.*, children.

līběrō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātum**, 1 *v. a.*, to set free, liberate, release, *often from slavery.*

lībra, **-ae**, *f.*, the Roman pound, *of twelve ounces.*

lĭcet, **-ēre**, **-cŭit** *and* **-cĭtum est**, 2 *v. n. and impers.*, it is lawful, allowed, *or* permitted. *Constr. frequently with infin. or subject clause, as* ii. 27.

lītus, **-ŏris**, *n.*, the sea-side, shore, coast.

lŏcus, **-i**, *m.* (*plur.* lŏci, single places, lŏca, *places connected with each other*, a region), a place, spot. *Hence*, lŏco, *adverbially*, in the place of, instead of, for, i. 9.

longē, *adv.*, a long way off, far off, at a distance.

longus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, long.

lūdus, **-i**, *m.*, a game, play, sport. *In plur.*, public games, plays, spectacles, shows, *which were given in honour of the gods.*

lūgeo, **-ēre**, **luxi**, **luctum**, 2 *v. n. and a.*, to mourn, lament, bewail, deplore. *In* i. 11, *the sentence* matronae annum luxerunt, *is copied from Livy, who adds*, ut parentem.

măgis, *adv. See* magnus.

măgister, **-tri**, *m.*, a master. *The dictator in earliest times was called* magister populi, the chief of the people, *while the deputy, whom he appointed, was called* magister equitum, the chief of the cavalry, i. 12. *The censor was called* magister morum. (*from* măgis, *while* mĭnister is from mĭnus).

magnus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, *comp.* māior, *sup.* maxĭmus, great, large, mighty, noble, strong. *Hence, comp. adv.*, măgis, more, rather, *and sup.* maxime, very, especially, exceedingly.

mălus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, *comp.* pēior, *sup.* pessĭmus, bad, evil, wicked. *Hence*, malum, -i, *n.*, anything bad, an evil, misfortune, calamity. *Also adv.*, mălĕ, *comp.* pēius (rare), badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly.

măneo, **-ēre**, **-nsi**, **-nsum**, 2 *v. n. and a.* (*from root of* mens, *because thinking leads to waiting*), to stay, remain; endure, continue.

mănus, **-ūs**, *f.*, a hand.

măre, **-is**, *n.*, the sea.

mărĭtĭmus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to the sea, sea-, maritime; maritimis proeliis, naval warfare, ii. 23.

mărītus, **-i**, *m.*, a husband, a married man.

Mars (*old form* Māvors), Martis (*root* mar-, to gleam; *hence* Mars *is the bright god, cf.* marmor), Mars, *the father of Romulus, and mythical ancestor of the Roman people, the god of war, shepherds, and*

seers. From him was named Martius, *the month of March, the beginning of the Roman year.*

Martius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to Mars. Mensis Martius, *or* Martius alone, the month of March, *formerly the first in the calendar, and* Idus Martiae, the Ides of March, i. e. March 15, ii. 27.

māter, -tris, *f.*, a mother.

mātrōna, -ae, *f.*, a married woman, wife, matron. *Hence, often with the idea of dignity or rank*, a woman of quality, a lady.

mĕdĭcus, -i, *m.* (medeor, to heal), a medical man, physician, surgeon.

mĕdĭĕtas, -ātis, *f.*, the middle, place in the middle, midst. *Also for* dimidium, a moiety, half. *Only used once in Cicero to translate μεσότης, otherwise post-classical.*

mĕdius, -a, -um, *adj.*, that which is in the middle *or* midst, middle.

mĕmŏria, -ae, *f.*, the faculty of remembering, memory, recollection.

mensis, -is, *m.*, a month.

mergo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, to dip into water, immerse, sink, *of a ship, like* demergo, to sink.

mĕrĭtum, -i, *n.*, desert, service, kindness, benefit (*from* mereo, I earn).

mĭgro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n. and a.*, to depart, flit, migrate.

mīles, -ĭtis, *com.*, a soldier (*the word is said to be derived from* mille, *because each of the three tribes, Taties, Ramnes, and Luceres, i.e. Sabines, Latins, and Etruscans, sent* 1000 *men to complete each legion of* 3000 *soldiers in the earliest days of Rome*). *Also used collectively*, the soldiery, the army.

mīlĭtāris, -e, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to a soldier, military, warlike, martial.

mīlĭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to serve as a soldier, perform military service.

mille (*in the plur.*, mīlia), *indecl. num. adj.*, a thousand, thousands. *In the sing. generally used as indecl. adj., but in plur.*, mīlia, *declined in full as a subst. and followed by gen.*

mīlĭārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, containing *or* comprising a thousand. *Hence*, miliarium, -ii, *n.*, a mile-stone, *indicating a distance of a thousand paces or a Roman mile.*

mĭnĭmus, -a, -um, *adj.* *See* parvus.

mĭnor, -us, *adj.*, less, smaller, *comp. from* parvus.

mitto, -ĕre, mīsi, missum, 3 *v. a.*, to cause to go, send.

mŏdus, -i, *m.*, a measure. *Hence*, size, quantity, number, *as in* ii. 6, *where* modus *has the same meaning as* copia, i. e. force. *Also*, a way, manner, mode, method.

mons, -tis, *m.*, a projecting

body, a mount, mountain (cf. promunturium *and* emineo).

morbus, -i, *m.*, a sickness, disease, disorder, *often used, as in* i. 10, *of a natural as opposed to a violent death* (*same root as* morior).

mŏrior, -i, mortuus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to die.

mos, mōris, *m.*, manner, custom, way, usage. *In a moral point of view*, conduct, behaviour ; *in plur.*, manners, morals, character.

mŏveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to move, set in motion. *Of war, like* commovere, to bring about, stir up. *With* arma, to carry on warfare, to carry war, ii. 18. *In a general sense*, to excite, occasion, cause, promote, produce.

mox, *adv.*, soon, directly, presently. thereupon, then.

multĭtūdo, -ĭnis, *f.*, a great number, multitude, a crowd.

multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *comp.* plūs, *sup.* plūrimus, much, great, many. *Hence, adv.*, multum *and* multo, by much, a great deal, by far.

mūrus, -i, *m.*, a wall, *especially of a city, and generally used in the plural.*

mūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, to move, alter, change (*frequentative from* mŏveo).

nam, *conj.*, for, now, assuredly.

narrātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a relating, narration, narrative.

nascor, nasci, nātus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to be born, to be begotten, to take one's origin, spring, rise.

nātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a being born, birth. *Hence*, stock, race, people, nation.

naufrăgium, -ii, *n.*, (*for* navifragium, *from* navis *and* frango), a shipwreck, *generally with* facere, *less often with* pati, to suffer shipwreck.

nāvālis, -e, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to ships, naval.

nāvis, -is, *f.*, a ship.

nē, *adv. and conj.*, not, no. *Hence*, ne . . . quidem, *with emphasis on words between them*, not . . . even. *As conj., followed by subj., to express a purpose*, in order that not, lest. *Also after verbs of fearing*, that *or* lest.

nec, *conj., for* neque.

nĕcessĭtas, -ātis, *f.*, necessity.

nĕgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to say no, deny, refuse (*for* ne aio). *With acc. and infin.*, to say or affirm that not, to deny that, ii. 25. *Also*, to deny, refuse, decline.

nĕpos, -ōtis, *m.*, a grandson.

nĕquĕ *or* nec (*used indifferently before vowels and consonants, the latter laying more stress on the negation, the former on the connective force of the conjunction*), *conj.*, and not, also not; neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), neither . . . nor.

nĭhil, *also* nĭhĭlum *and* nīl, *n.*, *indecl.* (*from* ne-hilum, not the least), nothing.

nī-sī, *conj.*. if not, unless.
nōbĭlis, -e, *adj.* (nosco), well-known, celebrated, renowned. *Hence*, high-born, of noble birth, noble ; i. e., *sprung from a family, members of which had filled curule offices, opp. to* novus *or* ignobilis, i. 16.
nōbĭlĭtas, -ātis, *f.*, the nobility, the nobles, the aristocracy.
nōlo, nolle, nōlui, *v. irreg.* (ne-volo), to wish *or* will not, to be unwilling, to refuse, *as in* ii. 6.
nōmen, -ĭnis, *n*, a name, *usually the middle one of the three which every freeborn Roman had, and which distinguished one* gens *from another. In* ii. 6 nomen *is used for* cognomen, *i. e. the name which distinguished one family from another.*
nōmĭno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call by name, to name, give a name to, call.
nōn, *adv.*, not (*old form* noenum, *i. e.*, nec unum, not one).
nōnāgēsĭmus, -a, -um, *adj. ord.*, the ninetieth.
nōnāginta, *num. adj. indecl.*, ninety.
nōnus, -a, -um, *adj. ord.* (*for* novenus), the ninth.
noster, -stra, -strum, *pron. poss.*, our, our own, ours, of us.
nŏvem, *num. adj. card.*, nine.
nŏvemdecim, *num. adj. card.* nineteen.
nŏvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new, young, fresh, recent.
nox, noctis, *f.*, night.
nullus, -a, -um (*gen.* nullīus, *dat.* nulli), *adj.*, not any, none. *As subst.*, nullus, -ius, *for* nemo, no one, nobody.
nŭmĕrus, -i, *m.*, a number.
nummus, -i, *m.*, a piece of money, a coin, money.
nunc, *adv.*, now, at present, at this time.
nunquam, *adv.*, at no time, never.

ob-sĕquor, -i, -cūtus *or* -qūūtus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to accommodate oneself to the will of *a person*, to be an officer under, i. 12.
ob-sĭdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 *v. a.*, to sit down before, besiege, invest *a place. Also* to shut up, hem in *an army.*
ob-tĭneo, -ēre, -tĭnui, -tentum, 2 *v. a. and n.*, to take hold of, hold ; *especially* to preserve, keep, maintain. *Also*, to gain *or* obtain, *and in* ii. 25, *in a neuter sense*, to gain the day, to prevail.
ob-tŭli, *perf.*, *from* offĕro.
occāsio, -ōnis, *f.*, (oc-cĭdo, a falling out *or* happening ; hence), an opportunity, fit time, convenient season.
oc-cīdo, -ĕre, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 *v. a.* (ob + caedo, to kill), to strike down, to slay, to completely destroy, ii. 2. *Often with* veneno, to destroy by poison, ii. 14.
oc-cŭpo, -āre, -avi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.* (ob + capio, to lay hold

of), to take possession of, seize, occupy.
octāvus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, the eighth.
octingenti, -ae, -a, *ord. adj.*, eight hundred.
octō, *num. adj.*, eight.
octōdĕcim, *num. card. adj.*, eighteen.
octōgēsĭmus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, the eightieth.
octōginta, *num. card. adj.*, eighty.
ŏcŭlus, i, *m.*, an eye.
of-fĕro, -ferre, obtŭli, oblātum, *v. a. irreg.* (ob + fero), to bring before, present, offer.
omnīno, *adv.* (omnis), altogether, wholly, entirely, at all. *With numerals*, in all, only, but, i. 16.
omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every. *Also* the whole, every, all. *In plur.*, omnia, all things.
oppĭdum, -i, *n.*, a town.
op-pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to fight against, attack, storm, besiege.
optĭmus, *adj.*, *sup. of* bŏnus, best.
ŏpŭlentus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ops), rich, wealthy, opulent; *comp.* opulentior, *sup.* opulentissimus.
ŏpus, -ĕris, *n.*, work, labour.
orbis, -is, *m.*, anything circular. *Hence*, orbis terrae *or* terrarum, the circle of the world, the world, universe, *regarded by the ancients as a circular plane*, i. 1 *and* 7.
ordĭno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to order, set in order; *also* to appoint to an office.
ordo, -ĭnis, *m.*, a regular row, methodical arrangement, order.
ŏrīgo, -inis, *f.* (ŏrior, to rise), source, birth, origin.
ŏrior, -īri, ortus sum, 4 *v. dep. n.*, to rise, spring *or* descend from.
os-tendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum *and* -tum, 3 *v. a.* (obs + tendo), to spread out. *Hence*, to show, exhibit, display.
ostium, -ii, *n.* (os), a door. *Hence*, a mouth *or* entrance, fluminis, i. 5.

paenĕ, *adv.*, almost.
părens, -entis, *m. and f.*, a parent, father *or* mother. *Also for* cognatus, a relative, kinsman, i. 8.
păro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to prepare, make ready.
pars, partis, *f.*, a part, share.
partus, -ūs, *m.* (părio), a birth, i. 1.
părum, *subst. indecl. and adv.*, too little, not enough. In i. 6, non parum = satis *or* multum, a large portion of their lands.
parvus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*comp. and sup.*, mĭnor, mĭnĭmus), small, little.
pastor, -ōris, *m.* (pasco), a herdsman, *esp.* a shepherd.
păter, -tris, *m.*, a father.
pătior, păti, passus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to suffer, endure.
pătria, -ae, *f.*, a father-land, native land.
pătrĭmōnium, -ii, *n.*, an

estate inherited from a father, an inheritance.

pătro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to bring to pass, perform, finish, conclude.

paucus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few, little, *rarely used in the singular, with same meaning as* parvus *or* exiguus.

pauper, -ĕris, *adj.*, poor, of small means. *Also like* egenus, needy, indigent.

pax, pācis, *f.* (pactio), peace.

pello, -ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.*, to beat, strike, *or* drive. *Hence*, to drive out, banish, *also* to put to flight, rout *the enemy*.

pĕr, *prep.* [*acc.*], (1) *of space*, through, throughout, (2) *of time*, during, throughout, (3) *of the agent or instrument*, through, by, by means of, (4) *of the reason, cause*, for, on account of, for the sake of.

per-do, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to make away with, destroy. *Also, instead of* amitto, to lose, i. 8 *and* ii. 21.

per-dŏmo, -āre, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 1 *v. a.*, to subdue thoroughly, conquer.

pĕr-eo, -īre, -ĭi, -ĭtum, *v. n.*, to pass away, be lost, perish, die, *often with* morbo, of a natural death, i. 5.

pergo, -ĕre, perrexi, perrectum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (per + rego), to go on, continue, proceed, ii. 12.

per-măneo, -ēre, -mansi, -mansum, 2 *v. n.*, to stay to the end, hold out, remain, persevere.

permūtātio, -onis, *f.*, a changing, alteration, exchange.

pernĭcies, -ei, *f.* (perneco), death, ruin, destruction.

perpĕtuus, -a, -um, *adj.* (peto), continuous, unbroken, *so* in perpetuum (*sc.* tempus), for all time, for ever.

per-sĕquor, -i, -cūtus *and* -quūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. a. and n.*, to follow perseveringly, follow after, pursue.

per-sĕvēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to adhere strictly, persist, last, hold out.

pĕto, -ĕre, -īvi *and* -ĭi, -ītum, 3 *v. a.*, to demand, seek, require.

plăceo, -ēre, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 *v. n.*, to be pleasing to, please; *impers.*, it pleases. *Hence*, it is resolved *or* determined, *followed by* ut *or* ne *with subj.*, *or acc. and infin.*, i. 9 *and* ii. 3.

plebs, plēbis, *f.*, the common people, the plebeians, (*opp. to the patricians, senators, and knights, while* populus *denotes the whole people, including the senate*).

plūrĭmus, -a, -um, *sup. adj. from* multus, most, very much *or* many, ii. 9: *in* i. 1, plurimum, *sc.* tempus, the highest dates, i. 8; *sc.* agri, the largest amount of territory.

pollĭceor, -ēri, -ĭtus sum, 2 *v. dep. a.*, to offer, promise.

pompa, -ae, *f.*, a procession, row, train. *Hence*, pomp, display.

pōno, -ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3

v. a., to put, place, set up, build.

pŏpŭlus, -i, *m.*, a people, the people. *See* plebs.

porta, -ae, *f.*, a gate, city-gate.

posco, -ĕre, pŏposci, 3 *v. incep. a.*, to ask for earnestly, beg, demand; *often with two acc., as in* ii. 11.

possĭdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 *v. a.* (*old prep.* port + sedeo), to be master of, own, possess. *Cf.* i. 8.

possum, posse, pŏtui, *v. irreg.* n. (potis + sum), to be able, have power.

post, *adv.* (1) *of place*, behind, backwards; (2) *of time*, after, afterwards.

post, *prep.* (*acc.*) (1) *of place*, behind, next to; (2) *of time*, after, since.

postēā, *adv.* (post + *acc. plur.* ea), after this *or* that, afterwards.

postĕri, -ōrum, *m.*, coming generations, descendants, posterity.

post-hac, *adv.*, after this time, hereafter, henceforth.

postquam (*also separately* post quam), *conj.*, after that, after, as soon as.

postrēmus, -a, -um, *or* postŭmus, *sup. of* posterus, the hindmost, the last. *Hence*, postrēmo *or* ad postrēmum, at last, finally.

pŏtens, -entis, *adj.*, able, mighty.

pŏtestas, -ātis, *f.*, ability, power. *Hence*, magisterial power, office, magistracy, ii. 3. *Phrases*, in potestatem redigere, to put into the power *or* possession of, ii. 27; esse in potestate alicuius, to be in a person's power.

prae-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (prae + capio), to take beforehand. *Hence*, to advise, order, direct, *with dat. of person*, ii. 8.

praecĭpuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, that which is taken before other things, particular, especial, distinguished.

praeda, -ae, *f.* (prehendo), property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder.

praesĭdĭum, -ii, *n.* (praeses), a presiding over. *Hence*, help, defence, protection.

prae-sto, -stāre, -stĭti, -stātum *or* -stĭtum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to stand before. *Hence*, to fulfil, discharge, perform, execute.

praetĕrēā, *adv.* (praeter + *neut. acc. plur.* ea), besides, moreover.

praetĕr-ĕo, -īre, -īvi *and* -ĭi, -ĭtum, *v. n. and a.*, to pass by, omit, leave out.

praetextus, -a, -um, *adj.*, edged *or* bordered. *Hence*, toga praetexta *or* praetexta *alone*, the outer garment, *bordered with purple, worn at Rome by higher magistrates and children.*

prĕmo, -ĕre, -essi, -essum, 3 *v. a.*, to press, press hard, harass, oppress.

prĕtĭum, -ii, *n.*, worth, value, price; *also, the price of a slave*, ransom money, ii. 12 *and* ii. 27.

prīmus, -a, -um, *adj. sup.*, the first, *of not less than three; the comp.* prĭor *being the* first *or the* former *as opposed to the second. Often as a secondary predicate or in apposition to the subject or object: cf.* i. 7, primus ordinavit, he was the first who, *or* he was the first to, *and* ii. 21, Clypeam primam, Clypea was the first place they received. *Adverbs*, prīmo, at first, in the first place; *and* primum, first, firstly, in the beginning.

prĭor, -us, *comp. adj.* (prae), the former, the previous *or* first *of two.*

priscus, -a, -um, *adj.* (prius), old, ancient, primitive.

prĭus, *comp. adv.*, before, sooner, first, previously.

prīvātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of *or* belonging to an individual, private. *Hence as subst.*, privatus, -i, *m.*, a man in private life, a citizen, *as opp. to one holding office.*

prō, *prep.* (*abl.*), *of place*, before, in front of, in the place of, on behalf of, instead of.

prō-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to go forward, advance, proceed.

proelium, -ii, *n.*, a battle, combat.

prŏfĭciscor, -sci, profectus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to set out, start, march.

prō-grĕdior, -di, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.* (grădior), to go forth, advance, proceed.

prō-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to hold out, to promise.

prŏprĭus, -a, -um, *adj.*, not common with others, special, particular, personal.

propter, *prep.* (*acc.*), on account of, by reason of.

prō-sum, prōdesse, prōfui, *v. n.*, to be useful, to do good, to benefit; *with dat.*, civitati, i. 3.

prō-vŏco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call out, challenge *to a fight*, ii. 6.

publĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*for* poplĭcus), of *or* belonging to the people, public, common.

pŭdīcĭtia, -ae, *f.* (pudeo), virtue, modesty, chastity.

pŭdīcus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous; *sup.* pudīcissimus, i. 8.

pŭĕrīlis, -e, *adj.*, boyish, childish.

pugna, -ae, *f.* (*from root* pug; *cf.* pugnus, a fist), a fight with fists, *hence*, a battle, a fight *between individuals or armies.*

pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to fight. *Impersonal in the passive voice*, pugnatur, *and* pugnatum est, the battle is *or* was fought, ii. 27.

pŭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to believe, reckon, think.

quădrāgēsĭmus, -a, -um, *ord. adj.*, the fortieth.

quădrāginta, *num. adj.*, forty.
quădrĭennium, -ii, *n.*, a space *or* period of four years.
quădringentēsĭmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the four hundredth.
quădringenti, -ae, -a, *adj.*, four hundred.
quaero, -ĕre, -sīvi *or* -sĭī, -sītum, 3 *v. a.*, to seek, to seek to learn, to ask, inquire : *constr. with* a *or* ex.
quālis, -e, *adj.*, of what sort, kind *or* nature : talis qualis, of such a kind as, such as.
quam, *adv.*, as, how ; *in comparisons*, as, than ; *instead of* postquam, *when preceded by prep.* intra *or* post, *cf.* ii. 28 ; intra sex dies quam, within six days of their coming.
quamquam, *conj.*, though, although.
quantum, *adv.*, as much as, so much as.
quā-rē, *adv.* (*or separately*, quā rē), on which account, wherefore.
quartus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, the fourth.
qŭasī, *adv.* (quamsi), as if, just as, as it were. *With subj. in sentences of comparison, as in* i. 20, *or with verb omitted and apparently qualifying a noun, as in* ii. 25.
quăter, *num. adv.*, four times.
quattŭor, *num. adj.*, four.
quattuordĕcim, *num. adj.*, fourteen.
quĕ, *conj. enclitic*, and ; *joined to the word it connects, and distinguished from* et, *by denoting a closer connection ; repeated*, que . . . que, both . . . and.
quĕror, -i, questus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to complain, lament.
quī, quae, quŏd, *rel. pron.*, (1) who, which, what, that ; (2) *instead of* is, ea, id, *with a conj.*, and this, but this, &c. ; *with subj. to express* (3) *a purpose*, in order that, to, *as*, quorum ageret, i. 2, *cf.* i. 18 ; (4) *a causal or final idea*, as, because, seeing that, since, *cf.* qui scirent, since they knew, i. 9, *also* ii. 11.
quĭă, *conj.* (*from abl.* quī *and* iam), because ; *constr. with indic. of facts, subj. of assumed reasons.*
quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *pron. rel.*, whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever.
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *pron. indef.*, a certain, a certain one, somebody, something.
quĭdem, *adv.*, indeed, at least, certainly.
quindĕcim, *num. adj.*, fifteen.
quingenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, five hundred.
quīni, -ae, -a, *num. distrib. adj.*, five apiece, five each.
quinquāginta, *num. adj.*, fifty.
quinquĕ, *num. adj.*, five.
quintus, *num. adj.*, the fifth.
quis, quid, *pron. interrog.*, who? which? what? (*while* qui, quae, quod, *interrog. is used as adj.*).
quisquam, quaequam, quic-

quam *or* quidquam, *pron. indef.*, any, anyone, anybody, something.
quod, *conj.* (*acc. of respect from* qui), that, in that, because.
quondam, *adv.*, at a certain time, once, formerly.
quŏque, *conj.*, also, too.

răpio, -ĕre, -ŭi, -ptum, 3 *v. a.*, to carry off, seize, rob, ravage.
rapta, -ae, *f. part. perf. subst.*, the ravished one, i. 2.
rĕ-bello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to wage war again (*used of the conquered*), to revolt, rebel.
rĕ-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum. 3 *v. n.*, to go back, retire, withdraw; *in pass. used impersonally*, ii. 23.
rĕ-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring back, retake, recover. *Often with reflex. pron.* se, to withdraw, to retire, retreat; *sometimes* to accept, receive.
rĕ-cordor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to call to mind, recollect.
rectus, -a, -um, *perf. part.* of rego, drawn in a straight line, straight. *In* ii. 6, rectum *is used adverbially for* in rectum, directly forward, in front.
red-do, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to give back, return, restore; to surrender, give up. *Hence,* to make *or* cause *a thing* to be *something*, to render, *constr. with two acc.*
rĕd-ĕo, -īre, -ĭi, -ĭtum, *v. n. irreg.*, to go *or* come back, to return.
rĕdĭens, -ĕuntis, *pres. particip. of* redeo, returning, ii. 22.
rĕd-ĭgo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.* (re + ago), to drive *or* bring back, to bring *or* reduce *a thing to any condition, as in* ii. 27, redactum in potestatem.
rĕd-ĭmo, -ĕre, -ēmi, -emptum, 3 *v. a.*, to buy back, ransom, redeem *a prisoner*, ii. 12. (re + emo.)
rĕ-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead *or* conduct back.
rĕ-fĕro, -ferre, rettŭli, rĕlātum, *v. a.*, *irreg.*, to bear, bring, carry *or* draw back. *Hence,* se referre, to return, to go back.
rĕ-fŭgio, -ĕre, fūgi, 3 *v. n.*, to flee back, run away, escape.
regno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to have royal power, be king, rule, govern. *In pass. used impersonally; cf.* regnatum est, i. 8.
regnum, -i, *n.*, kingly government, sovereignty; *hence,* a kingdom.
rĕ-grĕdior, -i, -gressus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.* (grădior), to go *or* come back, to return.
rĕ-linquo, -ĕre, -līqui, -lictum, 3 *v. a.*, to leave behind; *by removing oneself,* to leave, abandon (*a person or thing*).
rĕlĭquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, that is left behind, remaining, *and in sing.*, the remainder *or* rest of *a thing; cf.* ii. 13.
rĕ-mando, -āre, *v. a.* (*late*

Lat.). to send back word, notify in return, *used impers. in pass.*, ii. 13.

rĕ-măneo, -ēre, -mansi, 2 *v. n.*, to stay or remain behind, to persevere, continue, endure.

rĕ-mŏveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, to move back, withdraw, remove.

rĕ-nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to bring *or* carry back word, report, declare, announce, ii. 11.

rĕ-păro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*. to procure again, to recover, repair, to renew; *freq. of war, as in* i. 4, *or of ships, as in* ii. 22.

rĕ-pĕrio, -īre, reppĕri, rĕpertum, 4 *v. a.* (re + părio), to procure *or* find again, to find. discover.

rĕ-pŭdio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to reject, scorn, to refuse to accept.

rēs, rĕ̄i, *f.*, a thing, affair; *also of* acts, *or* events, *as the subject of history, cf.* res Romanas; *sometimes for* respublica, the state.

rē-stĭtuo, -ĕre, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to set up again, to replace *or* to restore, rebuild.

rĕ-sūmo, -ĕre, -mpsi, -mptum, 3 *v. a.*, to take up again, take back, resume, recover.

rĕ̄trō, *adv.*, backwards, back, behind.

rĕ-vertor, -i, rĕversus sum, *v. n. dep.*, to turn back, to return.

rĕ-vŏco, -āre, -āvi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to call back, recall, regain, recover, resume.

rex, rēgis, *m.*, a king, ruler.

rostrātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, having a beak *or* crooked point. *Hence*, navis rostrata, a ship with a curved prow.

rostrum, -i, *n.* (rōdo), the bill *or* beak *of a bird. Hence*, the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak. *In plur.*, Rostra, the Rostra, a stage *or* platform for speakers in the Forum, *so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians*, B.C. 337; *afterwards used of any* platform *or* pulpit.

rursus, *or* rursum, *adv.*, again (*contr. from* rĕ-versus).

săcer, să̆cra, să̆crum. *adj.*, dedicated to a divinity; *hence*, holy, sacred. *Hence, subst.*, să̆crum, -i, *n.*, something sacred, a sacred vessel, a temple, sanctuary; a religious act, a sacrifice; *in plur.*, sacred rites.

saepĕ, *adv.*, often, many times, frequently.

salvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, saved. preserved, uninjured, sound.

scĕlus, -ĕris, *n.*, an evil deed, a wicked action, crime, wickedness. (*From same root as English word* shall.)

scīlĭcet, *adv.* (scire + licet), you may know *or* understand, naturally, of course, certainly, doubtless.

scīo, -īre, scīvi, scītum, 4 *v. a.*, to know, understand.
sē, *pron. reflex. See* sui.
sĕcundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (sĕquor), the following *in time or order. Hence,* the next to the first, the second. *As adverb,* sĕcundō, secondly, for the second time.
sĕd, *conj.* (*from reflex. pron.* sui), by itself, apart. *Hence,* but, only.
sĕdeo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, 2 *v. n.*, to sit, sit down, wait, settle.
sēdĭtio, -ōnis, *f.* (sed + ire, to go apart), mutiny, sedition, discord.
sēmĭ-barbărus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*late* Lat.), semi-barbarous.
semper, *adv.*, ever, at all times, always.
sĕnātor, -ōris, *m.* (sĕnex), a senator, *a member of the Roman senate, a body originally consisting of one hundred eminent citizens, selected by Romulus from the patricians for their age, wisdom, and experience. When the Sabines were incorporated with Rome, their number was doubled, and Tarquin the elder raised it to three hundred. In the time of Julius Caesar there were nine hundred, but the number was afterwards reduced. They were nominated, first by the kings, then by the consuls, and afterwards by the censors, while the latter had also the power of expelling unworthy members.*
sĕnātus, -ūs, *m.*, the council of the elders, the senate. *See* senator.
sĕnectus, -ūtis, *f.*, old age, extreme age.
sĕnex, sĕnis, *adj.* (*rarely found in the neut.*), *comp.* sĕnior, old, aged : *and as subst.*, sĕnex, -is, an aged person, *used of men or women from the latter half of the fortieth year onward, and opposed to the* iuniores, *who were between seventeen and forty years old.*
sĕnior, -ōris, *comp. adj. of* senex, older ; *also for* senex, an elderly person. *See* senex.
sĕpĕlio, -īre, -īvi *or* -ĭi, -pultum, 4 *v. a.*, to bury.
septem, *num. adj. indecl.*, seven.
septĭmus, -a, -um, *num. ord. adj.*, the seventh.
septŭāgēsĭmus, -a, -um, *num. ord. adj.*, the seventieth.
septŭāgintā, *num. adj. indecl.*, seventy.
sĕpultura, -ae, *f.*, burial, funeral.
sĕquor, -i, sĕcūtus *or* sĕquūtus sum, 3 *v. dep.*, to follow ; *also in a hostile sense,* to chase, pursue.
servio, -īre, -īvi *and* -ĭi, -ītum, 4 *v. n. with dat. of object,* to be enslaved to, to serve.
servo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to save, keep, preserve.
sex, *num. adj. indecl.*, six.
sexāgēsĭmus, -a, -um, *num. ord. adj.*, the sixtieth.
sexāgintā, *num. adj.*, sixty.
sextus, -a, -um, *num. ord. adj.*, the sixth.

sī, *conj.*, if.
sic, *adv.*, thus, so : sic . . . ut. so that.
sīcut, *conj.*, so as, just as.
signum, -i, *n.*, a mark, sign. *Often of the distinctive sign of a division of an army*, a military standard. *Originally each* maniple *had its own standard, at first consisting of a wisp of hay, whence the word* maniple, *or handful*, (mănus + pleo) *was derived. Afterwards the eagle became the chief standard and was always carried in front of the legion.*
sĭmĭlis, -e, *adj.*, like, resembling, similar.
sĭmul, *adv*, at the same time, together, at once, as soon as.
sĭne, *prep.* (*abl.*), without.
singŭlāris, -e, *adj.*, one by one, single.
singŭli, -ae, -a, *num. distr. adj.* (*rare in sing.*), one to each, separate, single.
sŏcer, -ĕri, *m.*, a father-in-law.
sōl, sōlis, *m.*, the sun.
sollĭcĭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to disturb, to seduce, tempt, to strive to win over, to make an attempt upon.
sōlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone, only. *Hence, adverb*, sōlum, only, merely.
solvo, -ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to loosen, release. *Hence, from obligations*, to pay, discharge *a debt; also* to destroy, break *; of a peace*, ii. 9.
sŏror, -ōris, *f.*, a sister.
spectācŭlum, -i, *n.*, a show, stage-play, sight, spectacle.
spēs, spei, *f.*, expectation, hope.
spŏlium, -ii, *n.*, *the arms stripped from a defeated enemy*, spoil, *usually in plur.*, spoils.
spondeo, -ēre, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 *v. a.*, to promise solemnly, to pledge one's word.
stătim, *adv.* (sto), on the spot, *i. e.* immediately, at once.
stătŭa, -ae, *f.*, an image, statue.
stătus, -ūs, *m.*, condition, state, situation, circumstances.
sterno, -ĕre, strāvi, strātum, 3 *v. a.*, to spread out, extend. *Hence*, to stretch out, overthrow. *Also, of places*, to cover ; *of a road*, to pave, to make.
stīpendium, -ii, *n.* (stips + pendo), a tax *paid in money, while* vectigal *was paid in kind. Hence, in military language*, pay, stipend.
strictim, *adv.*, briefly, summarily.
stŭpro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to defile, to dishonour.
stŭprum, -i, *n.*, dishonour, disgrace.
suādeo, -ēre, suāsi, suāsum, 2 *v. n. and a.*, to advise, exhort, urge.
sŭb, *prep.* (*abl.*), (1) *of place*, under, beneath ; (2) *of subjection*, under, during the reign of; *cf.* sub eo, i. 7.

sŭb-ĭgo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring under, conquer, subject, subdue.
sŭbĭto, *adv.* (subeo), suddenly, unexpectedly.
sublātus, *perp. part. from* tollo.
suc-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to go under. *Hence, of time*, to follow after, to succeed.
sūdor, -ōris, *m.*, sweat, perspiration.
sŭī, *gen.*; *dat.* sĭbĭ; *acc. and abl.* sē *or* sēsē; *sing. and plur. pron. of 3rd pers. in reflex. sense*, of himself, herself, itself, themselves.
sum, essĕ, fŭī, *v. n.*, to be, exist, happen, live.
summus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, the highest, greatest. *See* superus.
sūmo, -ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 *v. a.*, to take, take by choice, choose.
sumptus, -ūs, *m.*, expense, cost, charge.
sŭperbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, haughty, proud, arrogant. *As a subst.*, superbus, -i, *m.*, surname of the younger Tarquin, the last king of Rome.
sŭpĕrior, -ius, *comp.*, higher, upper. *Hence*, former, past, previous. *See* superus.
sŭpĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to surpass, subdue, conquer.
sŭper-sum, -esse, -fŭi, *v. n. irreg.*, to be left over, remain, survive.
sŭpĕrus, -a, -um, *adj., comp.* sŭpĕrior, *sup.* summus, that is above, upper, higher.
sŭper-vĕnio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come upon, fall upon, attack. *In passive, used impersonally*, superventum est, an attack was made upon.
supplĭcium, -ii, *n.* (supplex), a kneeling to receive punishment. *Hence*, torture, punishment.
sŭpra, *prep.* (*acc.*), above, over, beyond, more than.
sus-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (sub + capio), to undertake, to take, receive, succeed to.
sus-tĭneo, -ēre, -tĕnŭi, -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to hold upright, support, sustain, bear, undergo.
sustŭli, *perf. of* tollo.
sŭus, -a, -um, *pron. poss. 3rd pers.*, of *or* belonging to himself, herself, &c., his own, her own, his, hers, its, their.

tălentum, -i, *n. A thing weighed; hence, a sum of money*, a talent. *The Attic talent, which is usually meant, was worth £243, 15s. sterling.*
tālis, -e, *adj.*, such, of such a kind.
tam, *adv.*, so, so much.
tămen, *adv.*, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however.
tamquam, *adv.*, as much as, just as, as if, as it were.
tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of such size *or* measure, so great, so much. *Gen. of price*, tanti, of so much worth, of such consequence. *Hence, adv.*, tantum, (1) so much,

so greatly, to such a degree; (2) only so much, *i.e.* so little, only, merely, but.

tempestas, -ātis, *f.* (tempus), time, *with respect to its qualities*, weather, *good or bad. Often of bad weather*, a storm *or* tempest.

templum, -i, *n.*, *a place dedicated to some deity*, a shrine, temple.

tempus, -ŏris, *n.*, a portion of time, time.

tendo, -ĕre, tĕtendi, tentum *and* tensum, 3 *v. a.*, to stretch, extend. *As a neuter verb*, to direct one's course, travel, march, ii. 10.

tĕneo, -ēre, tĕnui, tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to hold, keep, *in one's possession ;* to detain, keep back, ii. 25 : *of disposition or desire*, to be controlled *or* influenced, ii. 12.

terra, -ae, *f.* (torreo, *Eng.* thirst), the dry land, the earth. *Often in abl.*, terrā, by land, *as opposed to* mari, by sea, ii. 20. *Hence, also, the phrase*, orbis terrarum, the world, *i.e. the circle of the earth.*

terrĭtōrium, -ii, *n.*, the land round a town, district, territory.

terror, -ōris, *m.*, great fear, dread, alarm, terror.

tertius, -a, -um, *num. ord. adj.*, the third. *Hence, adv.*, tertio, for the third time, thirdly.

tīro, -ōnis, *m.*, a newly-levied soldier, a recruit.

tŏgă, -ae, *f.* (tĕgo), a covering, garment, toga. *The toga was the outer garment of the Roman in time of peace, of a single piece of stuff, and white in colour.*

tollo, -ĕre, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *v. a.*, to lift up, to raise. *In* i. 6, *with dat. of indirect object*, to take away from. *In* ii. 9, *of war*, to bring to an end.

torquis *or* **torques**, -is, *m. and f.* (torqueo), a twisted chain, necklace, collar.

tŏt, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many.

tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all, the whole, entire.

tracto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to handle, manage, treat.

trādo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to give up, hand over. *Hence*, to hand down *by writing*, to relate.

trăho, -ĕre, traxi, tractum, 3 *v. a.*, to draw, to drag. *Hence, of descent*, to derive, trace *one's lineage*, ii. 11.

tranquillĭtas, -ātis, *f.*, calmness. *As a title*, tranquillitas tua *or* vestra, your Serenity, your Serene Highness, *pref.*, *and* i. 11.

trans-ĕo, -īre, -īvi *or* -ĭi, -ĭtum, *v. n.*, to go over *or* across, to pass over, pass by.

trans-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, *v. a.*, to bear across, convey over, transport, transfer.

trans-ĭgo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.* (trans + ago), to carry through, bring to an end, finish.

translātus, *perf. part. of* transfero.

transmărīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, from beyond the sea, across the sea, foreign.

trĕcentēsĭmus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, the three hundredth.

trĕcenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, three hundred.

trēdĕcim, *num. adj.*, thirteen.

trēs, trĭa, *num. adj.*, three.

trĭbūnus, -i, *m.*, a chieftain, commander, tribune (trĭbus, *i.e.* the chief of a tribe). *Hence*, (1) tribuni militum, ii. 6, tribunes of the soldiers, *or* military tribunes ; *these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time.* (2) tribuni militares consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power ; *these were the highest officers of the state from* B.C. 442 *to* B.C. 365, *at first three, then six, and for the last thirty years eight in number.* (3) tribuni plebis *or more simply* tribuni, the tribunes of the people, *whose duty it was to defend the plebeians against the patricians. They were first appointed after the secession of the plebs in* B.C. 494, *and became most powerful, owing chiefly to the power they had of vetoing all magisterial decrees, and decrees of the senate, in fact of stopping all public business.*

trīcēsĭmus, -a, -um, *num. ord. adj.*, the thirtieth.

trĭennĭum, -ii, *n.* (tres + annus), the space of three years, three years.

trīgintā, *num. adj. indecl.*, thirty.

trĭumpho, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. n.*, to celebrate a triumph. *In pass. used impersonally, as* triumphatum est, a triumph was celebrated.

trĭumphus, -i, *m.*, *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after an important victory*, a triumphal procession, a triumph. *The shout of the soldiers and the mob on these occasions was,* 'Io triumphe!'

trux, trŭcis, *adj.*, wild, savage, fierce, grim, stern.

tŭli, *perf. indic. from* fĕro.

tum, *adv. demonstr. of time*, then, thereupon. *Occasionally, to introduce a new sentence,* besides, also, moreover.

tŭmultus, -ūs, *m.*, an uproar. *Hence*, a sedition, rebellion, sudden rising, *to meet which a general enlistment took place.*

tunc, *adv. demonstr. of time*, then, at that time.

tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*perf. part. from* tŭĕor), well guarded. *Hence*, safe, secure, out of danger.

tŭus, -a, -um, *poss. adj.*, thy, thine, your, yours.

ŭbĭ, *adv.* (*for* quo-bi, *the locative of* qui), in which place, where ; *also of time,* when, as soon as ; *sometimes as an interrogative,* where ?

ullus, -a, -um (*gen.* ullīus, *dat.* ullī), *adj.* (*for* unulus *the diminutive of* unus), any,

any one, *always accompanied by a negative. Rarely used as a substantive,* any one, any body.

ultĭmus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, the farthest, most distant, last ; *often translated like a subst.*, the farthest *or* most distant part of, *cf.* in ultima Italia, ii. 11. *Also of degree,* ultima punicie, with signal *or* extreme disaster, ii. 21.

undĕcĭmus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, the eleventh.

unguis, -is, *m.*, a nail. *Hence, of animals,* a claw *or* talon.

ūnus, -a, -um, *num. adj.* (*gen.* unĭus, *dat.* unī), one, a single. *Also for* solus, alone, only.

urbs, urbis, *f.*, a walled town, a city. *Also,* the city of Rome, i. 8.

usquĕ, *adv.*, all the way to, as far as. *With names of towns,* usque ad Romam, all the way to the walls of Rome ; usque Romam, all the way into Rome.

ŭt, *conj.*, that, in order that, so that, *with subj. As adv.*, when, how, as, *cf.* i. 1, ut tradunt, as they relate.

uxor, -ōris, *f.*, a wife.

vasto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to make empty, destroy, ravage.

vĕl, *conj.* (*old imperat. of* volo), choose, take your choice. *Hence,* or, or else ; vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

vĕnēnum. -i, *n.*, a drug. *Hence, a drug that destroys life,* poison.

vĕnio, -īre, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come. *In passive used impersonally,* ventum est, it was come.

vērum, *adv.*, but in truth, but yet.

vĕto, -āre, vĕtui *or* vĕtāvi, vĕtĭtum, 1 *v. a.*, to prevent, hinder, forbid.

vĕtus, -ĕris, *adj.*, old, of a former time, earlier, ancient.

vĭa, -ae, *f.*, a way, road, street.

vīcēsĭmus *or* **vīgēsĭmus**, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, the twentieth.

vīcīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near, neighbouring, i. 19. *As subst.*, vīcīna, -ae, a neighbour, i. 2.

victor, -ōris, *m.*, a conqueror, vanquisher.

victōria, -ae, *f.*, victory.

victrix, -īcis, *f.*, a conqueress, victress. *Hence, as adj.*, conquering, victorious.

vĭdeo, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, 2 *v. a.*, to see, perceive. *In pass.*, to be seen *or* considered *in any manner. Hence,* to seem *or* appear *to be or do anything* ; *seldom used impersonally.*

vīgēsĭmus, *another form of* vīcēsĭmus.

vīgintī, *num. adj.*, twenty.

vīmĭnālis, -e, *adj., of or belonging to* osiers. *Hence, as adj. propr.*, Viminalis collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome, called after a willow-copse.*

vincio, -īre, vinxi, vinctum, 4 *v. a.*, to bind, tie, fasten, confine.

vindĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.* (vim + dico, *to assert authority by force*), to claim, deliver, avenge, take vengeance for, i. 12.

vĭr, vĭri, *m.*, a man, hero. *Hence, in his relation to woman*, a husband.

virgo, -ĭnis, *f.*, a maid, maiden; *in partic.*, a vestal virgin.

virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*, manliness, courage, virtue, bravery.

vix, *adv.*, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty.

vŏco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to call, call by name, to name.

vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, *v. n.*, to be willing, *v. a.*, to wish.

vōx, vōcis, *f.*, a voice, sound. *Hence, that which is uttered*, a speech, word, saying.

vulnero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, I *v. a.*, to wound, hurt, injure.

vulnus, -ĕris, *n.*, a wound.

vultus, -ūs, *m.*, the countenance. *Hence*, features, looks, the face.

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